VOLUME XXXIX.

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Heavy regular-finish Shirts and Drawers at 50c, frmer

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The beautiful Upright Pieno you were kind shough to send me to my room during my say myour city has astonished me beyond measure. The fuliness of its tone, its thorough manical quality, so even throughout, and the easiness and the compactness of its teach I HAVE NEVER BEFORE MET.

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How so anali an instrument can contain a period orchestra, surprises me. The Grand hano used at the Academy at my concerts only heightens my opinion of your work. I state you that I have never yet seen any most which could your.

from time to time we shall publish the written opin not some of the following artists, all of whom hav

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James S. McJohnsd continues the business, collects all bills due the late firm, and pays all its liabilities.

(Signed) JAMES S. McJoNALD, Schredb, PETER JOHNSON. DISSOLUTION.

Mr. D. LONG retires from our firm by mutual con-sent this day.

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It is self-shining. It makes no dirt, It will not WASH or BURN off. It puts a brilliant polish on rusty iron of any

It puts a brilliant polish on rusty from of any kind.

It preserves your stoves, etc., FROM RUST even in a damp cellar.

It is just the thring for dealers.

It is the BE-4T and CHEAPEST Polish.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS, -Dampen, a sponge or cloth with the Polish, apply it EVENLY and LIGHTLY: it dres instantly, when applying, it appears brown, but as soon as dry it is jet black. For funcy work on stoves it can be much better applied with the brush farashed for five cents extra. Lard or kerosene will remove it from the hands, but a better way is to wear an old glove.

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WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 4, 1878.

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We invite a clost inspection and comparison of the following qualities in Bolon's Satinfinished Gros Grans; prices, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25,

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50 pes. Improved American Silks at \$1, former price, \$1.25. 25 pcs. Improved American Silks, satin finish, at \$1.15,

\$1.25, and \$1.50. NRESOTA—Montevideo, Chippewa County, Inc. Bakkit & Miller.
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JOHN N. BOYD. \$25 pcs. Extra Heavy Cloaking Silks, rich finish, at \$1.65, \$1.75, and \$2.00.

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100 pcs. Improved American Silks, 22 inches wide, in 30 different shades, fully equal in appearance to the finest grade of Lyons Silks; price only

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Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Serips and Vonchers.

Sought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Bank. Chamber of Commerce. WASHINGTON.

Considerable Work Accomplished in the House Yesterday.

Two of the Regular Appropriation Bills Quickly Dis-

ing the Chicago Custom-House Cases. Judge Lawrence to Be Employed as

Special Counsel for the

No Time to Be Lost in Presecut-

Government. Efforts Making to Secure Leniency for the "Second

Batch."

The House Banking Committee Decides Against Tampering with Resumption.

No Tariff Legislation to Be Entered Upon at This Session.

> IN THE HOUSE. QUICK WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The House to-day fulfilled the promises of its leaders that the session is to be one of business. Two appro-priation bills, the Military Academy and Fortileation, were passed. The House has probabl pever before on the second day of the seas passed two appropriation bilts, and the Appropriations Committee has rarely been so far bill, an old controversy relative to an appro-priation for increased water facilities was de-cided in favor of an increase of the appropria-tion, the Committee having been defeated in its first attempt to cut down the necessary appropriation. There is no Congressional election impending, and Democratic members seem less disposed to encourage the cheese-paring system of economy than they were last session.

The resolute position taken by the Green-backers in their Convention here has caused the backers in their Convention here has caused the Democrats to revive their count of parties in the next Congress. If the seventeen Greenbackers hold together, as they assert they will, and do not enter the Democratic conference, the Democratic majority in the next House will be reduced to one single vote. This fact has caused alarm to-day among the old-line Democrats, who do not now feel as certain as they have of the election of the regular candidates of the Democratic caucus.

of the Democratic caucus.

BRENTANO'S NATURALIZATION RESOLUTION.

Following is the text of Brentano's resolu-

tion:
Resolved. That the President of the United
States be requested to transmit to this House, if
not incompatible with public interest, all the papers and correspondence between this Government
and the Government of the German Empire in reference to the expulsion from the territory of twe
German Empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalized. German Empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalize, citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chi-cago, while on a visit to his aged parents a Munster, Westphalia, in the Kingdom of Prussia,

WOOD'S BLUNDER. The Democrats are bitter in criticism of Pernando Wood for his lack of political sagacity, and his maladroitness in precipitating a sectional debate yesterday upon the House in con-nection with the reference of the President's nection with the reference of the President's message. Some Louisiana Conservative Democrats have been particularly outspoken in denuociation of Wood. They say that hitherto they have always charged Northern Repulicans with inaugurating a sectional controversy, but now the Democrats must assume the responsibility.

now the Democrats must assume the responsibility.

The vote in the House to-day upon the resolution of Carter Harrison for free ships is interpreted by some to-night as a test vote on that question. Harrison asked the reference of the resolution to the Commerce Committee, which has a majority in favor of free ships. A point was immediately made that the bill should go to the Ways and Means Committee, which as opposed to free ships. Harrison's motion to take the bill to the Commerce Committee was carried by a vote of 94 to 56, which is regarded by the friends of free ships as an indication that the Commerce Committee will report a bill in accordance with the resolution. The vote was very nearly bartisan, but few Western Republicans voting for the reference to the Committee.

licans voting for the reference to the Committee.

NATURALIZATION.

To the Western Associates Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. S.—The joint resolution introduced to-day by Representative Springer requests the President to give notice to the Government of Germany that the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, known as the Bancroft Treaty, will be terminated by this Government at the end of two months after giving notice. The objectionable part of the treaty is the clause which provides, with reference to naturalization, that "the intent not to return to one's adopted country may be held to exist when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in the other country. If the Bancroft Treaty be terminated, the rights of citizens of either country residing in the other will be determined by the treaty of 1888, which recognizes equal rights of usitye and naturalized citizens to sojourn in the territories of each Government.

The House Committee on Elections to day decided to receive additional testimony in the contested election cases of Harrolson vs. Shelley, of Alabama, and Frost vs. Metcalf, of Missouri, Shelly and Frost being the sitting members.

A member of the Potter Investigating Committee stated to-day that it was the intention to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to continue the investigation there which was terminated by the yellow-fever epidemic.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

DEMOCRATIC ANXIETT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 3.—The Democrats in their caucus to-day were much troubled over the course to pursue in regard to the Blaine over the course to pursue in regard to the Staine resolution. There was a general disinclination to enter upon debate with the Republicans. It was finally agreed to propose an amendment extending to the alleged illegal interference in the election by Federal Supervisors in New York, in Cincinnati, and by factory-owners in New England. The Republicans will probably make no objection to this, but their intention expressed in a caucus on the matter, if carried out, would put the questions at issue fairly before the country. ore the country.

The United States Supervisor of Elections at

The Usited States Supervisor of Elections at Camden, South Carolina, makes a report of Democratic management at that poll on election-day. It compromises no less a person than the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. This portion of the report is as follows: "When I got into the election-room, Gen. J. D. Kennedy, after I took out my poll-list, asked, "What are you going to do?" I answered, 'I am going to keep a poll-list.' To watch he replied, 'As

Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, I forbid you keeping a poll-list or using a pencil and paper.' I then said, 'Mr. Kennedy, I have my instructions, and I think I ought to be guided by them, for, 'said I. 'M' they are not in force I don't think the Chief Supervisor would have sent them.' 'A'vell,' said he, 'I know the law on the subject, and therefore I forbid you using pencil and paper.'"

THE SENATE CAUCUS
agreed not to take present action in regard to the cipher dispatches, but to give the Democrats a chance. It was decided to support a buil supplying the defect in present laws carrying into effect the Constitutional Amendments.

Blaine, Davis, and Christiancy were appointed a Caucus Committee to have charge of political matters coming before the Senate.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Louisiana Representatives are much surprised at the nomination of ex-Senator Henry S. Foote to be Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, in place of ex-Gov. Hahn, who was appointed to that position last spring and has since been fulfilling its duties. Whatever may have been the reasons for the removal of Hahn, serious objections undoubtedly would have been urged to the nomination of Foote. The latter is the noted ex-Senator from Mississippl, who has been upon the political stage for more than half a century. ex-Senator from Mississippl, who has been upon the political stage for more than half a century. He is in feeble health and advanced in age, and is not a resident of Louisiana. Senator Kellogg, in expressing his surprise at the appointment, said he wondered the President did not send in the King of Kamschatka for the place, and characterized Foote as an irascible old gurlleman, who would tend to make trouble. Kellogg believed that he could not be confirmed. The Louisiana people say Hahn lost his place because he helped whitewash Ackien.

cause he helped whitewash Ackien.

REWARDED:

Mr. Bonzane, of Louisiana, nominated to-day for Refiber of the Mint at New Orleans, held the position in the Mint in 1860, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he took possession of the dies, brought them North, and delivered them to the Government.

CONKLING.

There is great interest manifested by the New York delegation to learn what attitude Senator Coukling will assume with respect to the confirmation of the New York appointments. Careful inquiry shows that the New York Republican delegation in the House is unanimous that there should be no further opposition, and that Conkling would be unwise or impolite to attempt to secure the rejection of Merritt. It is certain that unless Conking does oppose Gen. Merritt there will be no other opposition.

To the Western Associate Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

New York—Edwin A. Merritt, Collector of

sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
New York—Edwin A. Merritt, Collector of Customs; Charles R. Graham, Surveyor of Customs; Silas W. Burt. Naval Officer; Thomas Hiffhouse, United States Assistant-Treasurer.
United States Consuls—Andrew Cohen, Pennsylvania, at Peramburo; Heery Dithmar, New York, at Breslan; G. W. Fish, Michigan, at Tanis; John L. Frisbee, Michigan, at Rio Grande, Brazil; John S. Mosby, Virginia, at Hong Kong; Asa C. Prindle, New York, at Para; Henry Buggles, Connecticut, at Maita; Euzene Schuyler, New York, at Birmingham; William Thomson, District of Columbia, at Sonthampton; John C. White, Illinois, Secretary of Legation in Brazil; S. Newton Pittis, Pennsylvania, Minister Resident and Consulgeneral at Bolivia; G. Harris Heao, Pennsylvania, Consul-General at Constantinople.
New Orleans Min-Henry S. Foote, Mississippi, Superintendent; Max Ferdinand Bonzano, Louislana, Refineri James Albrecht, Louislana, Assayer; Martin V. Davis, Pennsylvania, Collector of Customs—John N. Fuller, Ohio.

Assayer: Martin V. Davis, Pennsylvania, Coiner.
Collector of Customs—John N. Fuller, Ohio, District of Miami, Ohio.
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Fleming W. Robb, Nebraska, for the District of Nebraska; John L. Pennington, Arkansas, for the District of Daksta.
Misceilaneous—Russell B. Harrison, Pennsylvania; to be Assayer in charge of the Assay Office in Helems.

THE INDICTED. PROMPT WORK PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna has determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the indictments against Supervising-Architect Hill Mills, Potter, Burling, and the rest. Govcrnment officers who have been active in their endeavor to punish frauds committed in connection with the construction of the Chicago Custom-House Building may be denounced by the Eastern press, but they have found at least strong support at the White House. The visit of Assistant-District-Attorney Thomson here, ceal not only the object of his mission, but his very presence here, has had the effect to con-vince the President, if he was not convinced beprosecution of these cases. The whole case has

CAREFULLY GONE OVER with the President, and the latter now is pro ably better acquainted with every detail of evidence upon which the indictments were founded than those who are arraigning the Grand Jury and Government officers for the fact that the indictments were found. There have been numerous reports that Secretary Sherman was disposed to shield Supervising-Architect Hill; that he was to be continued in office; and that the prosecuting authorities would find it diffi-cult, as charged to have been the fact in many cuit, as charged to have been the fact in many cases, to obtain access to the necessary official records to sustain the indictments before a Petit Jury. Whatever fruth there may have been in the reports as to Secretary Sherman's position, there can be no longer any quoth as to the attitude of the President. As proof of this, the Attorney-General has been instructed to EMPLOY SPECIAL COUNSEL.

the Attorney-General has been instructed to

EMPLOY SPECIAL COUNSEL
to take entire charge of the prosecution of the
case, and the persons selected are the Hon.
Charles Lawrence, of Chicago, recently a memper of the Louisiana Commission, and has law
partner, Campbell. Thorough preparation for
the prosecution of these cases will be immediately begun. As a consequence of this position,
there can also be little dount that the order for
suspension, at least, of Hill will be issued before the trial. The indicted parties who have
made such lond protestations of their innocence will most assuredly have an opportunity
to defend themselves before a petit jury. Stories
that the Government would nover permit the
cases to come to trial were unfounded.

THE SECOND BATCH.

PRIENDS IN NEED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Congressmenelect Davis and Barber, of the Second and
Third Illinois Districts, are now in the city. As far as can be ascertained, their object in coming here is to bring to bear, in conjunction with Mr. Aldrich, what influence they can upon the President and John Sherman for the purpose of liberating, as far as possible what are known as the "Second Batch" distillers from their legal entanglements. They have brought with them, it is understood,

A PETITION
signed by a number of prominent Chicagoaus, including the Hoo. C. B. Farwell. It is also including the Hon. C. B. Farwall. It is also understood that they bring with them an unofficial letter from William Henry Smith to the President, expressing the opinion that the distiliers have suffered so much, have been so broken up, and are so bankrupted, that it would be useless to mush the cases against them. It is not plain that the President or the Secretary can release them from the Government claims for back taxes, but what is wanted to secure is

A CONSTANT POSTFONEREXT of the cases, continuing them from term to term, until they drop out of sight and are stricken from the docket. There has been some talk about the introduction of a bill in the House this session for the purpose of relieving them from their penalties, and, were the Senate Democratic, it is possible that something of the kind might be done. But those here has posted in those matters claim that the introduction of such a bill into the House at the present time would be unwise, since there would be some one whose opposition to it would

It is understood that this movement on the par of Chicago Congressmen is the carrying out an agreement entered into by them, or by oth parties in Chicago, and the distillers just prito the recent election. It was learned from lawyer, recently here, who has had sometime to do with the whisky cases, that not long before the election some of the "second-batch men went to prominent Republican politician and promised to assist them to the utmost of their ability, by personal influence and ASMALL MONSTARY CONTRIBUTION in the pending election, for the purpose of freing Cook County from Democratic coartol. The only recognition of that service which the asked for was a united effort on the part of the Republican Congressmen and Republican of this eternal postponement of the suits agains them. It is understood that they contribute from \$200 to \$300 apiece, making a total fum of, perhaps, \$1.500, and that they did use their influence with their employes and with other with whom they had business relations to secure the defeat of the Democratic ticket. How fathis movement will be successful it is impossible as yet to predict. The call upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be made to-morrow.

THE CURRENCY.

THE CURRENCY.

AN INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The first more against Secretary Sherman was made by Beck in the Senate to-day. His resolution calling for the amount of silver dollars pad in for customs is for the purpose of claiming that this money must, under Sec. 3,699, Revised Statutes, be set apart, first, for the interest on the bonds and inotes of the United States; second, for the sinking fund; and third, for general purposes of the Treasury. He claims that only the surplus after the first and second purchases have been met can be used for resumption purposes. Under another section he claims that any other use than that pointed out in the above section would subject the Secretary to prosecution.

would subject the Secretary to prosecution.

DISCOURAGING TO THE ANTI-RESUMPTION MEN DISCOURAGING TO THE ANTI-RESCRIPTION MER.
From the meeting of the House Banking and
Currency Committee to-day it is apparent that
a majority of that Committee is not disposed to
do anything to embarrass the Resumption act.
However firmly opposed Ewing and his followers may be to the Resumption act, they will not
be able to control the Committee. Indeed it
was practically decided to-day that any oills relating to the subject which might be reached on
the Speaker's table or elsewhere should be referred to the Committee, with expectation that
no action shall be taken. This at least is the
opinion of the hard-money members of the
Committee.

THE INDIAN QUESTION. GEN. SHERMAN POSTING THE COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Gen. Sherman to-day submitted to the John Commission on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department a number of official documents verifying his previous statements regarding the advisability of the transfer. The General devisability of the transfer. responds of the transfer. The deservat ac-scribed the suffering of the Indians, and said that "the army should either be transferred to the Interior Department or the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Under the existing to the War Department. Under the existing management the Government was very heavily taxed and the poor Indian was driven to the wall." Notwithstanding, it was his onlined that "twenty years hence the American population would reach 80,000,000, and, as the population would reach 80,000,000, and, as the population would reach 80,000,000, and, as the population would be carred for our training and the Indian should be carred for low that he might be prepared for an emergency. The total number of Indians is nearly 222,000, and under military management a greater number could be placed under civilian Agents, always, however, retaining military power over them." With reference to the proposition of the Indian Burcau to arm young bucks as solders or policemen. Gen. Sherman said that the idea was "Indivisable, as it was aimply arming a butter enemy. Should the transfer be made, Indian wars would be unheard of. All trouble could be foreseen, and outbreaks prevented." outbrenks prevented."

Quartermaster-General Meigs contended that
he transfer must prove beneficial to both In-

THE MESSAGE. NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS, Special Disposich to The Tribuss.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Nun anys: "In this message Hayes fails utterly to recognize the great and pressing questions of the times, fails to make any new suggestions worthy of a man of affairs, and again shows himself to be as incompetent as he is a fraudulent President."

The Times says: "The message is inclicative in swell as brief. It is silent where positive utterances are required; evasive where plainness is essential to truth; non-committal on points by reference to which the head of the Administration should be emphasic, and in its treat-

is reference to which the head of the Admin-istration should be emphatic, and in its treat-ment of controverted topics is pervaled by a mild optimism, which in some quarters may pass for amiability, but will be more generally regarded as as evidence of weakness."

The Tribuns says the message is a plain docu-ment, a mere synopsis, and congratulates the country on the firm stand the President has

taken in the matter of the Southern outrages The Republican party will sustain him with all its heart and strength.

The Herald says: "The message is moderate

The Heraid says: "The message is moderate even to tameness, more remarkable for omissions which imply reconclination with his political party than for recommendations looking to legislative action. Plain and nerveless as the message is, the President evinces good sense and sound discretion both in what he says and what he omits. On the whole, it is a cautious, judicious, and conciliatory, although not a very striking, and in no respect an original, message."

The World does not criticise the message as a whole, but discusses it in detail. It says: "We quite agree with Mr. Gardeld in thinking that some attention ought to be paid to want he yesterday called the modest references made by the President to disturbances in Federal elections. There never was a Federal election of 1876."

NOTES AND NEWS. THE GENEVA AWARD.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Receist Dispute to The Tribons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The regular order in the House to-morrow is the bill reported last session from the Judiciary Committee for the distribution of the Geneva award, with the amendment of Mr. Fry axcluding insurance companies unless the sum of the losses on the respective risks exceed the premiums or other gains in respect to such risks. The bill provides that all persons or corporations claiming any portion of the award may take their case to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court by the Government and all other parties. ment and all other parties.

of Chicago, is here to look over the field of his future labor.

Dispatches were received here from Chicago, to-night stating that a movement is on foot in Chicago to have resolutions introduced looking to the impeachment of Judge Biodgett, on the ground of his supposed acrion in the matter of the perjury indictment of Register Hibbard. Chicago Congressmen, so far as can be learned, know nothing of such movement, and discredit the report.

Bids for the contract for the entire iron work on the Chicago Custom-House building were opened to day at the Treasury. The only Chicago bid was that of the Union Foundry Works,—\$184,000. The contract was awarded to Henry Blandy. of Zanesville, O., for \$63,955. There was an extraordinary difference in bids, the range being from \$115,000 to \$134,000.

Persons who have devoted special attention to Lexican affairs claim to have information that the situation is even more reassuring than would appear from the President's message. These persons say that they have official suthority for the statement that, as the result of the present policy and of pending negotiations, those who have claims against Mexico for losses by raids will be likely to receive indemnity, and

tull and lower: No. 2 red, \$1.034; nawhite, \$1.0861.03; No. 2 Chicago, nawhite, \$1.0861.03; No. 2 Chicago, w. 47e; inixed, \$50.65; O. Chicago, inixed, \$50.65; O. Chicago, ricet dull. Mess. pork. \$8,250.02. Fact dull. Mess. pork. \$8,250.02. Lard quies siteau. \$6,25.

steam. 86.25. New York State and Bradford Coun-@23c; Western Reserve, 18@20c. ctive; Western, 25@28c. i, 7684c. ined, 8%c; crude, 7%c. bagy, with fair demand at 39047c, at \$1023c.
area and firm at \$2.1022.15.
holes, \$1d.00016.50.

Workers rectified, \$1.05@1.10.
we stead, with a fair demand: Richard with a fair demand of the second of the second with a fair with the second with t

tet but steady. Mess pork, old, \$6.70; le steam lard, \$5.70.

1. 12,000 bris; wheat, 122,000 bu.

11, 23.000 bris; wacat, 62,000 bu.

hiladelphia delivery, 2.—PETROLEUM—Market opened ti 983sc: advanced to \$1.0134, closed nts, 58, 566 orls; anipments by the wember, 1, 125, 788 brls; averaging, 350,000.

tex GOODS.

.-Business was dull to-day on acher; cotton goods quiet but fairly use dull, and Allen's prints staples, agents; cinghams quiet and units wear of wolens moving slow-fannels in light demand. 2.—Corron—Dull and unchanged a 200 bales: receipts, 3, 100: ship-3, 600.

of ALL KINDS.

AIRBANKS. MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

e careful to buy only the Genuin*. DR. KEAN.

Private Ho-pital, 102 South Clark St., Chicago, III. Everybody from Atlantie to Pa (fich has heard of Dr. & Breating all Chronic, Nervess and Special Br. Paccess is merit, his patients are until the strong or the strong of the patients are until the strong or the strong beautiful the strong of the strong beautiful the strong of the strong beautiful the strong beautiful the strong beautiful the strong of the strong beautiful t

isorders brought on by indig druggist has the ingredi

bat there will, besides, be a provision for se-

South Carolina Congressmen have received information that the Supreme Court of that State has confirmed the verdict of guilty in the case of Representative Smalls and of ex-State Treasurer Cardozo. An officer is expected here asurer Cardozo. An omeer is expected here
n South Carolina to arrest Smalls under
decision, and to take upin to the Pentteny. He is now on ball. The question or
suffiction of the Court over Smalls as Consamen having been decided by the report of
Judiciary Committee last session, it will
cely again be raised.

SENATOR LAMAR
ild to be preparing a sperch on the Southern

s said to be preparing a speech on the Southern question. His triends report that, while not peaking to the fact of intimidation itself, be rull finsiat that violence should be suppressed everywhere, and that he will maiotain the abso-nte sovereignty of the States in all matters rel-ulty to suffrage.

The Potter Committee is absolutely without oney. There is not one dollar left of the \$20,-50, and Representative Springer, of the Committee, said to-day the Committee could not do ay work whatever without coming to the louise for additional appropriation.

NOTE-REDEMITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The bill introduced to-day by Representative Phillips products that the redemption of notes in coin shall a suspended whenever the coin in the Treasury shall be reduced to \$50,000,100, and that then the amount of coin in the Treasury and the redemption of bones bearing the highest rate of interest that are subject to call.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASES.

rate of interest that are subject to call.

PACIFIC BALIROAD CASES.

The first of the Pacific Railroad cases, the Union Pacific Company against the United States, was argued today in the Subreme Court, together with similar cases set for argument on the 12th inst. Among the questions raised is what legally constitutes the net earnings of a railway company.

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in a general interchange of views to-day, indicated it will confine itself to current business, without considering measures for a change of the tariff or kindred legislation. The testimony taken regarding reform in the New York Custom-House is printed, and will be considered Tuesday.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Mr. Paddock submitted a resolution instructing the Commit tec on Finance to inquire into the excediency of naking trade dollars a legal-tender for all debts, peneion of the coinage of the standard sliver collin of 412% grains, and the recoining of the to trade dollars of 420 grains, and for ditional coinage of the trade dollar as the needs of the country may demand. Laid

A large number of appointments which were made during the recess were sent to the Senate, including the New York customs nominations, and of Mr. Hillhouse for Assistant Treasurer of

New York.

Standing and other committees existing at the close of the last assion are continued.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to "issue in exchange for United States notes or coin certificates of deposit, of the denomination of \$10 or any multiple thereof, not exceeding \$100, bearing interest at the rate of \$66-100 per cent per annum, and coovertible at any time within one year into the 4 per cent bonds described in the Refunding act; and the money so received shall be applied to the payment of 5-20 bonds, in the mode prescribed by the said act; and he is authorized to prescribe suithe said act: and he is authorized to prescribe su

He fleck submitted the following.

Besoived. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senaue hat amount and denomination of silver coin has sen received in payment of customs dues since the beginning of the current flecal year, and bether or not he has applied the silver coin so revived, is whole or in part, to the payment of invest on the bonds or notes of the United States, it has not been so applied to that purpose, siste e reason why; if it has been applied to that purpose up part only, to state what purtion has been used, and on what character of obligation, so, that he be directed to inform the Senaue the nount of interest he has haid on the bonds and ones of the Culted States since the current fiscal ser began, and the amonat of such interest he has held a finded and silver coin respectively.

Mr. Romunds—I should like to have that amend—

ear becam, and the amount of such interest he has aid in gold and silver com respectively.

Ar. Economic—I should like to have that amend-d so as to have the Secretary show what kind of liver coin has been used, so we may know if there are subsidiary coin paid.

Thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.
At the conclusion of the morning business, Mr. faithews called up the Texas Pacific Kailroad bill and made as address in favor thereof.

Mr. Matthews argued that the Government would apos to make any advances out of size own Treasu-ry. The Texas & Pacific Road, skirting as it would the southern noundary of the United States, would form the base line from which lateral lines would painte, attracting a new and profitable trade, and soon a market would be found for the products of the United States in Mexico. The general influence of such trade over our automal interests with Mex-ico would be mowarful. The construction of her soon a market would be found for the products of the United States in Mexico. The general influence of such trade over our national interests with Mexico would be powerful. The construction of the Texas-3. Facific Road would open by legitimate means the northern States of Mexico to industrial colonies. The construction of the Texas-3. Facific Road would result in a saving to the Government of more than \$2.000,000 per annum. It was not fair or just to the present measure to dispose of it mon the summary objection that it was asbeidy. He then spoke of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce, and said the Texas-Pacific built should be passed as a matter of justice to the touthern States, as the Government owned protection to all and demanded obedience alike from sil.

Mr. Conover submitted a resolution providing for a committee in investigate how the section of the Sundry Cipil Appropriation bill, passed at the last session, relating to the life Springs Commission, was omitted in the chroliment of the vill, and whother Senator Conover had any connection therewith, and what Government officer investigated the matter after the adjournment of Con-

Rouse.

Reveral bills were introduced: For recoining the silver trade-dollars into standard silver dollars: repealing the Resumption act, and for the appointment of committees on yellow-fever opidemics.

demics.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Ook (N Y. 3-To give notice of the termination of the trenty of 1868 with the North Gorman Confederation.

By Mr. Wards-To abelish the tariff on matches.

By Mr. Wards-To abelish the tariff on matches.

By Mr. Mards-To abelish the tariff on matches.

By Mr. Mards-To abelish the tariff on precedent to obtaining pensions for service in the War of 1812. Std. Bringer—To punish election frauds.

By Mr. Bell—To authorize tonacco relieves to sell
beir products without payment of tax.

hy Mr. Chalmers—To prevent corruption in elec-

hy Mr. Chaimers—To prevent corruption in elections.

By Mr. Gibson—For improvement of the Mississipas River from its mouth to its boad waters.

By Mr. Disroil—To make trade dollars and
dollars legal-tender.

By Mr. Disroil—To make trade dollars and
dilet salves cases legal-tender.

By Mr. Hinter—To require the Secretary of the
Treasnry to receive train dollars in exchange for
legal-tender salver tollars.

By Mr. Hinter—To require the Secretary of the
freather coincare of trade dollars.

All bills an this sobject were, on motion of Mr.
Stephena, raferred to the Committee on Ubinage,
of which he is Chatman.]

By Mr. Brentiano—in relation to the expulsion
from Germany of the naturalized American citizen
Janius Bauer.

By Mr. Harrison—For the admission and registry
of foreign—neit whips.

After a struggle was made ever the reference of
this bill, to between the Committee on Commerce
and Wars and Masna, it was family referred to the

After a straigle was made ever the reference of this bill, to between the Committees on Commerce sha Ways and Masna, it was finally referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Springer—For the termination of the naturalization arealy with Prussia.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Smittery Academy Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$170.487.—\$15.00 below the appropriation of the current year.

The Military Academy and Fortifications bills were passed.

Automated.

WHARTON EXONERATED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—In refusation of the charges against Marshal Wharton, similar to those published in the New York Tones of Nov. 21, he has forwarded to the President a statement indorstog and entirely exonerating him from all of said charges, signed by every prominent Federal official present in the city, white and colored; also signed by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Chairman of the Parish Committee, and by numerous other prominent Republicans, among them extigut. Gov. Antoine. The New Orleans Observer, the only Republican taper published in the city, owned and edited by prominent colored men, strongly favors Wharton.

FOREIGN. ported in the Afghan Passes.

Most of the Ameer's Army Believed to Have Fallen Back on Cabal.

Novi-Bazar to Be Occupied Jointly by Austrian and Turkish Troops.

The Embezzling Belgian Bank Officers Sentenced to Long Imprisonment.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Markets.

AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.—It is reported at headqua ters that a battle, lasting all day yesterday took place between Gen. Roberts' command and PRECAUTIONARY.

The Afghan Governor of Candahar is remove ing his family to Zarah. The Ameer Shere Ali has levied two lacs of

rupees on Candahar. REINFORCEMENTS. London, Dec. 3.-A dispatch from Peshawu

under date of Tuesday says: The Second Di-vision under Gen. Maude will arrive here to-day. PALLING BACK. LONDON, Dec. 3.-The Viceroy telegraphs that intelligence has been received that Jellalabad has been evacuated, and no Afghan troops are

THE EAST.

INSURGENTS DEFRATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—The Bashi-Bazouki
and Circassians defeated the Bulgarian insurgents in the Milnik District, Macedonia, and burned twenty more villages. Only 1,000 inhe itants escaped.

PESTS, Dec. 3.—Count Andrassy declares, in consequence of the proceedings of the Budget Committee, he will make the approval of the

NOVI-BAZAR. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—The basis for the settlement of the Novi-Bazar question, proba-bly, is the joint Austrian and Turkish occupa-

MURPERING AND ROBBING CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—The insurgen Bulgarian bands are forming all through Mace donia, and Rhodope refugees are descending into the Porchagos district and murdering and bbing indiscriminately. Turkish troops hav been sent to the scene. THE BOSNIAN OCCUPATION.

Lowdon, Dec. 3.-A dispatch from Vienna says the return of the reserves from Bosnia and says the return of the reservee from Bosnia and Herzegovina has been stopped, and many have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

THE DEFINITIVE THEATY.

CONSTANTINGLE, Dec. 3.—The Porte has announced its readiness to discuss the definitive treaty of peace with Russia, whose attitude appears to be conciliatory.

THE AUSTRIAN RECESSATE.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The Emperor has summoned the Reichsrath to assemble on the 10th inst.

FRANCE. THE OIL DUTY.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day concluded the discussion on the budget, and adopted the proposal reducing th

THE CHALLENGE TO GAMBETTA. PARIS, Nov. 20.—The words that led to Fourtou challenging Gambetts for charging him with falsehood are given officially, as fol-

M. de Pourson—"If I collect in a Southern province the schoes of a now sovereign tongue, the problem receives some light. When war is de-clared against all Frenchmen not animated by an and Republican faith—"
M. Gambetta—"It is a falsebood." [Applause on the Left; cries of "Order!" on the Right.]
The President—"M. Gambetta, you have just need an excression which must not be uttered in this Chamber. You yourself will acknowledge it, and I doubt not that you will hasten to withdraw it."

and I donot not that you will hasten to withdraw it."

M. Gambetta—"M. le President, I am ready to withdraw the word when the man who is at the tribune reverts to the truth." [Renewed applause on the Left; woices on the Right. "What singular language," 'Order, order."]

M. Caneo d'Ornano—"It is the dictator of incapacity who says that. He ought to hide himself under ground."

The President—"Gentlemen, pray be silent." A member on the Right—"One should at least be parliamentary.

The President—"Whatever may be the justice and truth of the idea expressed, the rules require it to be expressed in a parliamentary fashion."

M. Gambetta—"Your remark is certainly well founded. M. le President, and I admit that I did not employ a parliamentary term; but when a man who pretends to be a statesman attributes to his political expenses the rides of inciting civil war, and repulling all those who do not share his political creed, I have characterized his words In plain French. For the sake of the rules. I withdraw the word." [Applause on the Left and Centre.]

AUSTRALASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The news from Australasia by the City of Sydney is as follows: Heavy rains have caused floods in some por-tions of New South Wales, impeding traffic, but no serious damage was done. Crops generally

There was considerable excitement in Victoria There was considerable excitement in victoria over the depredations of the bush-rangers. Several constables had been killed by a gang led by one Kelly. A reward of £500 per head was offered for a gang four in number. The New Zealand Parliament has been pro-

The New Zealand Parliament has been prorogued.

Advices from New Caledonia report a continuance of murders by the natives, several individuals and small parties having been attacked. The friendly tribes have made common cause against the rebels, and so disposed their forces as to hem in the main body of the rabels between them and the whites, drawing their lines across the island and entring off the hostiles from communication with the doubtful tribes in the north. An engagement has occurred, resulting in the defeat of the rebels and death of a prominent Chief.

SWITZERLAND. CHURCH AND STATE

thoritatively denies the truth of the report that

A Geneva correspondent reports that the Pope has transferred Mosseigueur Mermillod from the nominal Bishopric of Geneva. If correctly reported, the act is a very conciliatory one. BELGIUM.

BELGIUM.

BANK OFFICERS SENTENCED.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—M. T'Kindt, manager, and M. Fortamps. President, of the Banque de Belgique, who defrauded the bank of 20,000,000 france, have been convicted and sentenced, the former to fifteen years' solutary confinement, and the latter to one year's imprisonment with \$1,200 fine.

GREAT BRITIAN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—J. B. Deaking, cotton manufacturer of Overdariven and Manchester, who runs 600 looms, has suspended.

OLADSTONE CRITICISED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Trans' leading editorial severely censures Gladstone's speech for the tendency of its influence on the fortunes of the country no less than on those of the Liberal party.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Mark Lane Express avatrade is still overweighted by heavy supplies, the quantity of wheat and flour at present on passage to the Kingdom being 326.

time last year. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been liberal, last Monda; a returns showing the arrival of nearly 88,000 quarters, more than half of which came from Cropstadt and St. Petersburg. Much of the foreign wheat arriving goes direct to-millers, who now buy largely; cost, resignt, and insurance, and the amount of business done off stands is considerably affected thereby. Stocks, consequently, are not materially increased, and there is no scarcity of granary room.

NOTORIME AV OUTRAGE.

Angevial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 3.—Jim Spell, who has been impleasantly before the public to a burglary case, is again behind the bars on the serious charge of rape. The warrant was sworn out yesterday afternoon, the complainant being Joseph Heald, who resides in the Town of Turtle, who affirms that his wife was horribly out raged by Snell. It is claimed that about a week ago, while Heald was away from bome, Snell ago, white healt was away from home, sherr visited the house, accomplished his vile purpose, and threatened to kill her if she ever informed any one of the crime. The woman informed her husband, and he went over ito Snell's and accused him of the crime. He at first pretended to not know what was meant, but finally threatened Heald, if he did not keep still. The fact that Healt was one of Snell's best witnesses when the latter was tried for harders and when the latter was tried for burglary, and that be and Snell had business relationship in that he and Smell and business relationship in common, they being engaged in buying straw for the Beloit paper-mill, seems to do away with any supposition of there being malice at the bottom of the charge. Mrs. Heald is about 20 years old, and has been married but a short time. Suell was prought before Justice Buich the afternoon and the avanisation was adthis afternoon, and the examination was ad-journed till Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, bail being fixed at \$2,500, in default of which he

was locked up A SON KILLS HIS MOTHER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Pressure, Pa., Dec. 3.—An inquest was held this afternoon on the body of Mrs. Fullerton, who died last night at the residence of her son led to the belief that she had been foully dealt with. Several witnesses, were examined, the burden of their testimony being that the woman went to her son's house Saturday evening; that her son sent out for a quantity of whisky, of which they both imbibed so freely as to become which they both imbibed so freely as to become intoxicated; that toward midnight a quarrel arose between them, during which the son beat his mother on the head with a piece of wood, knocking her down and rendering her insensible; that when discovered, early yesterday morning, she was in a commitose condition; that she lingered until last night, when she died. The jury returned a verdict that the woman came to her death by blows inflicted by her son. Mrs. Failerton was about 60 years of sec. The manderic soults a verge with the second of the s her son. Mrs. Fallerton was about 60 years of age. The murdercrisquites a young man. He was committed to jail for trial at court. This is one of the most signal illustrations of man's expandity for crime when under the influence of liquor that has ever occurred in this community.

SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF. patch from Franklin, La., reports that a negro man named Mousland last Saturday evening ttempted to outrage a female member of the amily of the Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, but was driven off by the timely arrival of assist-ance. Late Saturday night Mousland broke nto a bouse and attempted to outrage a widow lady living near the town, but the screams of the inmates brought the neighbors to her rescue. The negro wis pursued, captured Sunday, and, after being identified by the ladies, was placed in the lock-up. Yesterday morning the lock-up was found broken open, and blood stains leading from it to a wharf near by. The theory is that some friends of the ladies, outraged at the brutal conduct of the negro, went in force during the night, took him from the lock-up, cut his throat and threw his body in the Bayou Teche.

A meeting of the citizens of Franklin and vicinity was held last night to consider the disturbed condition of the community, and to take steps for the suppression of lawlessness by the re-establishment of a volunteer night police. ady living near the town, but the screams of

THE CLUB-SWINGER.

Nasaville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Samuel Langam, who murdered Julius Keister and Patrick McAndrews in Edgefield one week ago, was ar-raigned before three Magistrates to-day. His counsel waived a preliminary examination and matter of bail, having decided to await trial by the Criminal Court. The attorney for the pros-ecution asserted that it was the duty of the Magistrates to bind over the material witnesses, which the Copir denied. The lawyers then clared their intention of taking the matter fore a tribunal that understood the law, whe upon the spectators indulged in prolonged plause. The Magistrates refused to bind witnesses over, and the attorneys sued out writ of mandamus to compel them to do Consequently, the witnesses will probably Consequently, the witnesses will probably be bound over to-morrow. Harriet Sample, colored, the alleged mistress of Laugham, will be tried Friday.

MERRICK.

Special Disparca to The Tribuna, INDIANAPOLIS, Iud., Dec. 3.—A jury was im-ancled to-day in the case of William Merrick, on trial for the murder of his wife last Septem ber. This was one of the most horrible crime ever perpetrated, the woman being pregnant a the time, and premature hirth being produced by strychnine, which was administered to kill er. The baby was born, but not taken from the mother, and both were buried under an olog in a bayou near the city. The case is attracting in the case is attracting in the case is attracting in the case in a second control of the case is attracting in the case in a second control of the case is attracting in the case in the case is attracting in the case is attracting in the case in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the case in the case is attracting in the case in the ng much attention, and the general opinio bat he will go the way of Achey and time The evidence is altogether circumstantial, but he web is strong and complete.

TIGHE. Special Disparen to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 3.—N. D. Tighe, former
y School Treasurer of this township, to-day, after an exciting trial, boun the sum of \$600 to appear before the Sum of \$600 to appear before the Grand Jury to answer to the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that Tighe, who keeps a saloon on the West Side, robbed a Kendali County farmer named William Leggett of \$180 on Thankagiving night. Leggett was drunk in Tighe's saloon, and was followed upon his departure, knocked down, and robbed.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, III., Dec. 3.—The case of The Pec ple vs. Chapman was taken up to-day in the Circuit Court. The defendant is charged with nbezzling \$14,000 while acting as driver for the United States Express Company in LaSalle two months ago. Messrs. Mayo, Bull & Dun-can appear for the prosecution, and Blanchard, Eidredge & Davis for Chapman.

DISMISSED. YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 3.—The case of the Government against E. E. Hudson, late, trader at the Crow Creek Agency, for the alleged forgery of twenty-three vouchers, on trial before the United States Commissioner, was dismissed tonignt, the prosecution failing to back up its charge. This is one of the most important cases in the large batch lately brought against up-river Indian men,

INFANTICIDE.
St. Louis, Dec. 3.—H. H. Bodeman and Dr. Charles J. Miller, arrested charged with being concerned in the alleged infanticide case reported Sunday night, have been released on \$2,000 bail. The restimony taken by the Coroner aga been sent to the Grand Jury, and the matter will be further investigated.

A YOUTHFUL ABSCONDER. New York, De. S.—Robert J. Whelan, not yel 21, and son of a well-known citizen of Jersey City, has abscorded, after robbing his employer, Joseph Yoeman, cotton broker, on \$41,000.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—In accordance with the resolution passed by the City Council of East St. Louis resterday, City Marshai Carpanter took possession to-day of the Market House, the headquarters of Mayor Bowman, torether with all the city records contained therein, and conveyed the latter to the headquarters of the Metropolitian Police force. Mayor Bowman protested against the proceeding, but offered no resistance, leaving his office quietly when Marshal Carpenter directed him to, Mayor Bowman issued a proclamation this evening, reciting the act of the City Marshal, appealing to the citizens to preserve the peace, stating he would take legal means to reinstate himself in the city building.

CASUALTIES.

MAN-BARE. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—An accident which is almost without narallel to the berror of its details occurred at half-after 9 o'clock this mouning at the Belcher sugar refinery, in which two men lost their lives, and their bodies were blackened and charred almost to a crisp. In one of the departments of the refinery there are fifty sheet-iron tapks used as bone-black fifters for purifying the sirup from which clarified sugar is made. I have tanks are of similar size and construction being eighteen feet in height and four and eve-half feet in diameter. The lower ends rea on the ground floor of the building, an the other ends extend through the floor of that, ory above. At the bottom of each tank there, a small opening with an iron door, which, in a ces of use, is kept closed; and is capable of beil made air tight. At the top

door, which, in the es of use, is kept closed; and is capable of beit, made air tight. At the top of the tank is a similar hole, both being just large enough to simit the shoulders of a man. These openings, or "man-holes," as they are called, are only of use when it becomes necessary to clean one the tanks. During most of the time the tanks are kept filled with sirup with the flitered adment of bone dust, but It is the custom of the establishment to stop the machinery at least once a year for repairs. During this period of a stift is also customary to have the tanks cleaned, dried, and painted with coal-tar on the inside for the purpose of preventing rust. In order to do this the workinen venting rust. In order to do this the workmen

venting rust. In order to do this the workings must crawl through one of the small openings (usually the one of top) and get inside of the tank. Each tank is provided with a small plank liatform on the inside, which may be elevated or lowered by means of a pulley. In painting the walls of the tank the workin a sits apon this ruidly-constructed elevator ad raises or lowers himself at will. Contrary to be ordinary method of painting, however, the tarring process is begun at the bottom, and the brush passes over the walls as the elevator ascends until the work is conthe elevator ascends, until the work is con-pleted, when those engaged in the work crawl out the upper man-hole, thus saving their cloth-ing as much as possible from contact with the tar. The inside of this peculiar man-traple filled with the darkness of a cavern, and the tarring of the inside is done by the light of a miner's safety lantern, which is generally suspended above the heads of the workmen. This mornwelse, ared 40-entered tank No. 50 with a lantern, two tar-brushes, and a bucket of tar. The elevator was lowered to the bottom, and the men had been inside about fifteen minutes when one of them was heard to exclaim, "Oh! Oh! Oh!" and soon after a sharp tongue of flame leaped through the lower manhole. A gran ob the lower floor, who stood near the tank, attempted to gull one of the men out, but the flames drove him away. The Superfalendent of the Department, Herman Munsberg, was on the floor above and, seeing the fire and smoke escaping through the upper opening, closed down the ind. This stopped the draft, but the fire continued to burn until the lower opening was closed, some minutes later. The fire burned altogether fifteen unnules, and when the tank was opened the bodies were burned black and hard in order to get them out a hole about four feet by three, had to be cut in the side of the tank with a chies. Both men were in a sitting posture,—one with his head bowed and shielded by his arms, while the other had his faced ternest upward, the back of his head resture against the side of the tank. Every stitch of clothing worn by the men, and all the tar in the bucket, was consumed. The light in the lantern was protected by a globe, sud, the lamp was filled with lard of. when one of them was heard to exclaim, "Oh!

VIHO OOL POSONED. MUSCATINE, I.a., Dec. 3.—On Sunday evening three farmers' book, living near Little City, fowa County, named respectively McCell. Wade, and Harzbeck, found a bottle of horse liniment, composed of vitrioland vinears, in a barn. Supposing it to be window whisky, they drank the contents. Harzbeck and Wade were saved by the prompt use of smetles. McCall, not mak-ing the nature of his intense sufferings known until too late, died in great arony last night.

DROWNED. STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 3.—William Lewis, brother of ex-United States Senator Lewis, was drowned vesterday while fording the Shenandoah River at Port Républic. His colored driver and pair of horses were also drowned. Ex-Sea-ator Lewis was him will crossing the river in a saiff at the time of the accident.

A MAINE FRESHET.
SKOWHEGAN, Me., Dec. 3.—A freshet carried away Moore & Wilson's carding-mill and part of Bacheler's tannery. Other mills and bridges

RESUMPTION.

lews of Two Prominent Bankers of New York—One Still Talks Very Quilly, and the Other Admits that the Banks Are, in Interest, the Enomies of the People.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. Dec. 3.—A prominent banker in Wall street, in conversation this morning, gave

Wall street, in conversation this morning, gave his views in regard to the rumor that a move-ment was on foot among the banks to hoard gold and thus hinder resumption. The banker said he did not think any such movement was in progress. The rise in the gold premium was simply owing to a stock-rambling operation, intended to depress stocks. It would only take a small amount of money to lock up a million of gold. If, by doing this, stocks could be depressed about five point, a large most roughly served to broker. The action of profit would accrue to brokers. The action of the Clearing-House, the banker thought, would soon be reversed. Many banks in the late meeting are already regretting their course. The Clearing-House Association has no ill-feeling toward the people, and, if they found the best interests of the country demanded it, they would reverse their action. The banker thought resumption would be accomplished in January without any difficulty. Although, perhaps, derrimental to hinself personally, he was free to admit that resumption was best for the country. He had heard, from what he thought a trust-worthy and official source, that, upon the ren-sembling of Congress, a bill would be introduced making legal-tenders at once re-deemable in gold or silver. This, if passed, would bring about resumption immediately.

would bring about resumption immediately.

Another equally well-known financier thinks the action of the Clearing-House Association more deliberate than many suppose. They were nothing but a set of speculators, baving in view only their own interests. They prentend they want to sustain the Government. If this was their intention, they should have acted in the opposite manner. They should rather have turned a cold shoulder upon cold coin. The United States has declared that the silver dollar of tight grains shall be the equal of the gold dollar. If not yet, if would be the duty of banks, as true representatives of the people and the trade of the country, to do all in their power to make silver worth as much as the gold dollar. By enhancing the premium on gold the people are made to suffer, encouragement is given stock-gambling, and the revival of business prosperity is seriously interferred with. Instead of aiding the Government, the banks are weakening it. If they want to be patriotic they will recede from their false, Jamaging position, and make a clean breast of it by declaring themselves ready to assist the Government.

SUICIDE. patch came here from Flint, in this State, requesting the arrest of one Dr. Von Ofmetz, who was wanted there to answer a charge of fraud. He was taken into custody, but on sufficient security was allowed to occupy his own lodgings. During the night he took a does of laudanum, buring the might be sook a dose of saudanism, he said, for sleeplessness, but it appears from a letter ne left, that he intended to commit suicide. He has been in a stupor since, said may die yet, despite all efforts to rave him. He claims to have been a German Baron, and has been known in this State for some years as a sort of a traveling physician.

CANADA. The New Governor-General Still Receiving Addresses.

His Reply to the Joint Compli-I // ments of Thirty-six Societies.

He Seems Well Leaded with Speeches and Fires Them with Precision. printed and to one

LORNE. Orrawa, Dec. 3.—Pickpockets operated ex-tensively at the Governor-General's reception last night. They got off with a number of watches, and also picked the Hon. Mr. Willmot's pocket of \$80. His Excellency was out this morning inspecting the Rideau-Hall grounds. He expressed himself very much delighted with the park and surrounding scenery.

At 3 p. m. his Excellency, accompanied by a

At 3 p. m. his Excellency, accompanied by a brilliant staff, repaired to the Senate Chamber to receive addresses from various deputations who had gathered here to await his arrival. The first address was on behalf of the Corporation of Totonto. His Excellency, in the course of his reply, said he hoped to be able to accept the invitation to visit that city after the next session of Parliament. Then came the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, the Hamilton Board of Trade, the Ottawa St. George's Society, the Ottawa St. Andrew's George's Society, the Ottawa St. Andrew's Society, the Ottawa St. Patrick's Literary Association, the Ottawa St. Jean Bartiste Society the Ottawa St. Patrick's Society, the Institu

Society, the Ottawa St. Patrick's Literary Association, the Ottawa St. Patrick's Society, the Institut Canadien-Franceis Societe of Ottawa, the Caledonian Society of Montreal, a joint address from Scottish Societies, thirty-six in number, one of them being St. Andrew's Society, of Setkirk, Manitoba: His Excellency's reply to this address was as follows:

Gentlaners: The joint address you bring to me to-day, which I receive with the greatest pleasure, comes from those who, in their new homes, know now to value the traditions of their fathers and to receive with the ancient hospitality for which the Sous have always been famous their fellow-countrymen who desire to settle here. It is a delicht to receive your loyal welcome to Canada, for it is not every day in a man's life that he receives the good wishes and congratulations of over a score of societies representing in so large a measure as do your she hopes and aspirations of large numbers of the fellow-citizons. Canada may well be proud of Ontario, and this great promise of the great Scottshe element in her population. I look forward with the greatest possible inherest to the opportunity of becoming acquainted with your communities, and recreef that the time of the year and other exigencies of my office require that mother season be chosen. The distance you have traversed in traveling here is great, and I hope that you will not suffer inconvenience. I wish I could reward you by being the more faithful bearer than it is in my power to be of the many measures for many of your which I have been requested to carry it you, for I have hardly of late spoken to any one in Sectiand without being tonit what a brother, a sister, or a cousta was in some town in Ontario, and that, if I saw these relatives of theirs, I should "mind to tell them of their part of the Mohawk, tribe of Indians residing on the Ticonderong Reserve. His Excellency's replies to all these addresses were varied, felicitous, and appropriate. It was expected that the Marquis and Princess would attend th

RED TAPE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The following announ ent, under date of Nov. 25, appears in the

Gasette:

On this day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon his Excellency the lit. Hon. Sir John Douglass Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), one of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Nable Order of the Thistic, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, proceeded to the Chamber of the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the City of Mailfax. His Excellency having been, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated at Westminster, on the 5th day of October, in the forty-second year of her Majesty's reign, constituted and appointed by her Majesty Governor-General in and over her Dominion of Canada, took the oaths pre-

pointed by her Majesty Governor-General in and over her Dominion of Canada, took the oaths prescribed by the instructions passed under the Royal sign-mannial and signet to the said Sir John Douglins Sutherland Campoell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), before the Hon. William Johnston Ritchle, one of the Judges of her Majesty's Suipreme Court of Canada. —a court of record of her Majesty in Canada. —by whom they were tendered and administered to his Excellency. His Excellency then received an address in reference to his assumption of the Government of Canada from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Halifax, presented to him by the Mayor, accompanied by the members of the City Council.

An evening paper says:

The first time the Marquis of Lorne visited America was just ten years ago. He took a flying run through the West India Islands, and then made a flying trip through the Eastern States and Canada. When he got home he wrote his first book, which he called "A Trip to the Tropics." He rather ignored Canada at that time, contenting himself with a casual allusion to three of the principal cities. If he should ever write another book, he will be able to fill more than one chapter in describing Canadian flunkeyism.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK. Special Disputer to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—The live-stock export trade in Canada is likely to be flourishing durtrade in Canada is likely to be flourishing dur-ing the coming winter and next spring. One firm in London, Eng., is now negotiating with Toronto exporters for 20,000 head of grade Durham cattle and 50,000 sheep of the Cots-wold and Lefcester breeds. This immense number is to be composed of the choicest ani-mals, and the entire lot is be delivered at Liv-erpool before the close of June next.

ATTACHMENT. QUEBEC, Dec. 3.—A writ of attachment has been issued against Duning & Webster, ship chandlers. Liabilities large.

GRAIN COMMISSIONS. RED OAK, Is., Dec. 1.—Your editorial in THE RED OAR, Ia., Dec. I.—Your editorial in THE TRIBUNE of the 27th, in regard to the discrimination made by the "lows pool" railroad lines against Chicago, should have enlisted the Board of Trade into action long since. Were it not for the newspapers calling attention to the necessity of prompt action, I do not believe the Chicago Board of Trade would take the time to look after one of the great interests which di-rectly affects their business and the general prosperity of your city. They seem to be lost in the whirl of "scalping." The Omaha papers in the whirl of "scalping." The Omaha papers are following your suggestions, and demanding the abandonment of the pool. I trust you will not relax, but go on it the good work you have commenced. You will have the sympathy of every producer in lows. I see the commission merchants of your city are getting up a "Receiver's Association" for the purpose of putting up commissions on grain received. They seem to be as blind to their interest in this matter as they are in regard to freights. Some of the commissions to a balf-cent on corn for a year past, and denying the fact to leading commission houses when approached about the matter. Other firms through their trading agents proved the matter to be a fact; there followed several leading houses, making the rate half a cent commission on corn, withil it has become general. After inducing shippers to transfer their business from old houses, who have had their trade for years, on a bid of cheap commissions, now go to work to force a resolution through the Board of Trade to expel any firm who take less than one cent. The shippers are independent of any action they may take, they can rest assured. They will not stand any advance. Shippers pay 15 cents for corn, feight 14 cents, expense to handle 1 cent, commission \(\) cent, total cost, 30\(\) cents corn selling at 31 cents leaves a profit of \(\) ce t per bushe to the shipper from Ture, which Nebraska and Missouri cannot ship to your market as selling at all cents leaves a profit of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cert per bushel to the shipper from Itwa, white Nebraska and Missouri caunot ship to your market as their rate is 15 to 18 cents per bushel freight. The shippers can and will form an association and send an agent to sell their corn, or can ship to Peoria. Toledo, and St. Louis, at less rate of freight. The commission firms in those cities are offering to do our business at one half can on corn. Let them do the business cheap and give the shippers a chance, or go out of the trade it they have no

capital to do business on. Allow new live firms to take their places who will meet an times and the interest of the producer and shipport. They have had several meetings about the one-half cent; suppose they had devoted those meetings to the question of rates to Chicago, while St. Louis and Toledo are getting 50 per cent of the grain that should go to Chicago, and showed some interest towards the producer and country shipport; would it not have been more creditasome interest towards the producer and country shipper; would it not have been more creditable to the Board of Trade than to be wasting the time on a half-cent commission and making themselves a laughing stock to every shipper in the West, knowing the passage of the resolution has no more binding force in law than so much blank paper, and but faw will abide by their own action? The bad effects of all such work reacts tenfold. The present low prices of grain demand a reduction of rates all around. The markets which handle the grain the cheapest will be the markets we will seek. Through your paper much can be accomplished. The producers of lows will feel grateful for all you can do for our interest. Yours,

POLITICAL. II A TOWA wisconsin.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 3.—The Republicans of Wisconsin, by virtie of their splendid Legislative triumph achieved this fall, have now the question of the election of a United States Senator to succeed Timothy O. Howe to settle among themselves. Out of 133 members in both branches of the Legislature the Republicans have eighty-nine members, a good working majority, to say the least. What will the Republicans do with their solid victory? is at present the question of the hour. There is by no manner of means a dearth of candidates who are willing to serve the Badger State in Schatorial livery. Senator Howe is not opposed to being his own successor in a position be has served the State in long and faithfully. Matt H, Carpenter has in long and faithfully. Matt H. Carcenter has thrown off his coas of many doubtful political colors, which he has worn for two years past, announces himself in full communion with the Republican party, and enters the arean a most "within Barkis." The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Postmaster at Madison, and the former enertetic Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is also prominently mentioned in connection with the office. Then, as probable "dark horse" contessants we have the Hon. Horace Rublee, the present able Chairman of the State Central Committee; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of the Paris Legation; the Hon. George W. Allen, of Milwaukee; and the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, the ex-Congressmap. It is the general impression that outside of the Milwaukee delegation ex-Senator Carpenter will have little or no support. There is a faint gilmmer of hope with some of his warmest admirers that there may be a bolt on him, and that sufficient disaffected Republicans may join with the Democrats to elect him. Republicans generally, however, feel confident there will be no bolt from the caucus nominee, whoever he may be, and that the party will stand firm by the choics. In the minds of the great mass of the Republicans of Wisconsin Matt Carpeter committed an unpardopable sin when he stood up before the Electoral Commission and made his plea for Sam. Tilden and the 10,000 "distranchised" Ka-Klux electors of Louisiana, to say nothing about the bitter feeling he displayed towards the "four Returning Board villains." These are little things not easily forgoverer, especially in the face and eyes of the dascardly proceedings in South Carolina and Louisiana at the recent election. Senator Rews, in view of his long service, will show considerable strength in the caucus, but, with the present complexion of the Legislature, it is flought he cannot be successful. It is undenlable that E. W. Keyes has the strongest backing for the Senatorship have given in a claim on Republicans not easily repaid. It is no disparagement of the a thrown off his coat of many doubtful political colors, which he has worn for two years past,

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—At the Los Angeles city election yesterday the Workingron elected the entire ticket except three Councilmen.
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Williams, Green-

the entire tieket except and the entire tieket except and the GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Williams, Greenbacker, was elected Mayor by 478 majority over Parmenter, Republican.

New Haven, Corni., Dec. 3.—Hobart B. Birgelow, Republican, was elected Mayor by a heavy majority over Shelton, Democrat, and Gallagher. Greenback. The rest of the Republican were also

elected.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—L. J. Powers, run by disatisfied Republicans, Butler men, and Abbott Democrats, was elected Mayor over Maj, Wright, Republican, who held the office four years. Powers, 2,168; Wright, 1,862.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—John G. Baxter was to-day elected Mayor of the City of Louisville over Henry T. Jefferson by a majority exceeding 5,000 votes.

M.LINOIS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 3.—The irrepressible
Tom Merritt, of Marion, State Senator-elect, is here. As he has told several perso that the Sengtorial question has been fixed his that the Senatorial question has been fixed, his statement is given for what it is worth. Tom says that there are four Republican members of the Legislature who will refuse to go toto the party caucus, and that the Democrats will unite with them and elect Washbarne, Oglesby, or

James H. Haddock is here, and announces himself as a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, a position he has held for several sessions. COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. First Day's Proceedings of the Subsidy Con-

yocation at New Orleans.

Social Dispute to the Tribune.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—The Commercial Convention assembled a little after 12 m. today, with about 300 delegates present. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, introduced the Rev. Dr. Paimer. who invoked the Divine blessing upon the Convention and its work. Gov. Nicholls, in behalf of the city and State, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Murrsy, of Kentucky. Mr. E. D. Holden, of Milthe afternoon was spent in effecting a permanent organization, which resulted in the ele

the afternoon was spent in effecting a permanent organization, which resulted in the election of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as President, and the full complement of Vice-Presidents, Secretary and assistants, and Sergeant-at-Arms. At 4:15 the assembly adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. This evening at 7:30 the various Committees meet in the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Otleans, La., Dec. 8.—The Commercial Convention assembled at the Various Es Theatre, and was called to order by Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Goy. Nicholis delivored as address of welcome, and was frequently applauded.

Mr. Murray, of Keptucky, replied to Goy. Nicholis in a beautifully sincere apeach. He spoke of the necessity for laying aside political considerations, and joining together as members of one grand national family for she furtherance of their general interest.

Gen. Bussey, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then addressed the Convention on the navigation of the Mississiph River, showing that that stream is the papural and only means of transportation advantageous for the country. He drow attention to the fact that our Government was blind to her own interests by allowing a great natural advantage to its unused. He also favored the Texas Pacific Railreed.

Edward D. Holden, of Milwatikee, temporary

mused. He also layored the Texas Pacin Railroad. Edward D. Holden, of Milwaukee, temporar Edward D. Holden, of Milwaukee, temporary Chairman, also addressed the Convention.

A committee of one from each State was appointed on credentials.

After the recess the Convention permanently organized by the election of Gan. Filzhurn Lee, of Virginia, President, H. G. Hester, of New Orleans, Socretary; and a Vice-President from each State represented.

Committees were appointed on the Pacific Roads, Improvements of the Mississippi River, and on Foreign Trade, after which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

SYMENEAL . DE KALE, Dec. 3.—Mr. Fred H. Houston Lizzie Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Houston, or both former residents of this place, Mr. Hous-ton being here, as at Sterling, prominently contook place to-night at 8 o'clock at the residence of E. S. McBride, Esq. Miss Sallie Wilson, one of Madlson's favorite daughters, was united to Dr. Charles R. Riepsal, for many years book-keeper up the State Bank, intely head bookeeper for Fuller, Johnson & Co., a large farming

AT GRAND BAPIDS, MICH,
Special Disposes to The Tribusa.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 3.—C. C. Costock's saw-in il in this city, known as "the upper mill," was totally destroyed by fire early this increased for sawing stayes and beadings for his was used for sawing stayes and beadings for his was and tub factory, and the consequential loss will be considerable, because material to keep the factory going cannot be optained. Loss that \$10,000, on which there was no insurance, it is supposed that the fire was the work of an increase.

AT DAVENPORT, IA.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 3.—The wagon and blacksmith shop of Charles M. Wittig, Nos. 133 and 125 Harrison street, this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, with all its contents. Adjoining twildings were also somewhat damped Loas, \$2,000; fully finance.

CHICAGO.

A still slarm to Engine Company No. 29 at 11;30 yesterday forenoon was caused by a december of the content of t

11:30 yesterday forenoon was caused by a free in the two story frame building No. 35 Thirty-fourth court, owned by Mrs. Catherine Scineck. and occupied as a residence by Patrick L.via.

NASHVILLE, TEND., Dec. 3.—Six stores were burned at Fayetteville this morning. Stocks mostly saved. Loss \$30,000; and manrance \$10,000.

SEERIDAN'S TROUBLE. Progress of the Important Suit to Rec Damages from Him for Military As During the War.

Special Diseases to the Tribuse. New York, Dec 3.—There was a crushing rowd to-day in the court-room where Gen. crowd to-day in the court-room where Gen. Sheridan's case was slowly progressing. The bar inclosure was thronged with prominent lawyers. Gen. Sheridan and his brother, Col. Make, sat wear the counsel. B.a Sulfer wore a bright nosegay, but the andieuce was constantly trying to get a good view of the hero of Winobester. The proceedings were not unimportant. Judge Wellsee overruled every objection made by defendant's counsel; and numerous exceptions were taken. The deposition of Louis Broussard, Whilen's overseer, was read describing the len's overseer, was read, describing property and the science by 8b Ransome under Gen. Sheridan's a

TYNGLY.

All Astronomy Shus so Us until He had galvasi . Ger-His Book Copyrighted. Special Diseasch to The Pribuse. INDIANOUS, Ind., Dec. S.—A special from Greencastle says: "Dr. Joseph Tyurir, of Asbury University, announces a discovery that will revolutionise several branches of mathematic, simultaneously with another which deno-strates the fallacy of the Newtonian system under certain conditions. This comes a few days after Lockyer's reported discovery coording hydrogen. Dr. Tyngly preserves his discovery a secret until he can convright a work to embody it in full. He will issue a pamphisia a few days containing the glat of it. These an two of as great disclosures as have been make

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Dec. 4-1 a. m.-four-tions—For Tenpessee and the Ohio Vallet-partly cloudy weather, with occasional area of rain or snow, colder northwest winds, rising ba-

For the Lower Lake region cloudy weather with frequent light rain or anow, variable winds, shifting to colder northwesterly, followed by

rising barometer. The region colder, closely weather, with frequent light rain or anow, winds mostly northwesterly, higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississipply Valley closely weather, areas of light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, have pressure.

pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley cloud or partiy cloudy weather, cold northerly winds, rising barometer, followed in the north parties by warmer southerly winds and falling terupby warner coutherly winds and eter.

The display of cautionary signals will be discontinued on the lakes excepting at Misratte, Grand Haven, and Ludington on and state in 15th Inst.

Cautionary signals continue at Oxnero, Sec. 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleverand, Sec. 1, Sendusky, Toledo, Detroit; Sec. 4, Fort furth, Alpena, Mackinsw City, Grand Hayen, Sec. 1, Alpena, Mackinsw City, Grand Hayen, Sec. 1, Locales, Marchael Caucaso, Misratte Sec. 1, Locales, Marchael Caucaso, Dec. 1

Time, Bor. The Hu. Wind, Vol. Ra. Saular 6:55 a. m. 23.498 41 92 5. W ... 4 ... Yar:
11:18 a. m. 50.397 46 92 W ... 10 ... Court.
2:20 0 m. 23.380 45 93 W ... 17 ... Court.
3:20 0 m. 2.490 40 01 W ... 13 ... Court.
3:20 0 m. 3.498 81 W ... 14 ... Court.
0:18 p. m. 2a.461 27 90 W ... 1 0.00 Lt.m/s. Stations, Bar. Thr. | Wind. Rain West | Picetre | St. Cef | Co. Cef | Co. Cef | Cef |

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—Arrival, Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Ded. 3.—Arrivad, Herder, Iron Hamburg; Canada, from Havee; Bothnia, The Queen, and Wyoming, from Riverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Arrived, the steamer City of Sidney, from Sidney, via Hestiamer City of Salied, the steamer City of Tours for Hongkong, via Yokahama.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—Arrived, Spain, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 3.—Arrived, Oler, Deal New York.

POTTERS' CONVENTION.
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—The United States
Potters' Association began its annual

IS HE INS.

Jacob Villinger on Tris der of His

Some of His Eccentri

Caging a Cat and of It as a Pe The trial of Jacob Villing The trial of Jacob Villinger
last June shot and killed his
No. 166 West Nineteenth stre
the Criminal Court yesterday,
Adolph Kraus appeared for
Assistant State's-Attorney

the prosecution in the absente still sick. The prisone

pale, but exhibited no signs of his surroundings and positive proceedings be incessantly if in prayer, and kept up a syi of beads while his expression of beads while his expression of beads while his expression of the cause gested that Villinger could ucharge of murder if he at the insance. The question of his be tested.

The defense argued that, marder and insanity should by one trial in case the accuse. After both sides had quot ously from the statutes, the there was nothing before hin, restion of the prosecution, to work for the trial of insanity. The prosecution declined to the analysis of the trial of the hind, restion and admission, and there sided with the defense in the trial on the charge of "murdely that of "insanity," should. The work of gesting a jury into with the usual delays consuses and challenges. At 13 had been secured and aworn, a journed till afternoon.

The proceedings were resum Mr. Trude making the opening He said that he had endeavore ymen those who had had so matters of insanity. He dise mysteries of the human mind which affect the mind. His econe, while in the employ of a injuries to the perical bone and roses excidents had develop latent insanity which he from his grandmother, and witced even in his boybood. He was an important person—the and brother of Jesus Christ brooding he thought he saw outline of the Deity, his foffer up to him some sacrifice.

and with a freuzy of insant wife of his boson, with wh loved from early manhood. Villinger had been a saloon have been a drinking m read a decision citing that an act committed while In a tion could not be fixed minoxication was the immediantly. VILLINGER SEIZED tion could not be nixed noor intorication was the immediate sanity.

Solomon Eppstein, living at and Nineteenth streets, was he had known the prisoner three doors away from him. Mrs. Villinger as long as he had band. At the time of the kill linger's saloou. (At this, not introduced as interpreter.) year was May; could not reme date; it was about 6 o'clock in there were present Villinger, a customers who came and wer his wife were both in the bashoon, and Villinger came to enstoners. Mrs. Villinger found out in about ten minut in a chair in front of snoke to nobody. Villinger behind the bar with a revolver shot, whether accidentally or not say. He heard no we shooting, and after the shot we "You have shot me, Pa." She fell near the door, and diminutes. When his wife fell y by her and called her his wife Kiter the shooting witness we villinger's two grown-up saloon.

onloon.

Upon the cross-examination Mr. and Mrs. Villinger had so other. He had known them a customer of theirs, quently witness had be would send his wi time was the day On the night of the kf

peared excited, as though half ness was afraid of him, thou seen him injure any one. On shaken a broom-handle at that he wanted to shoot some that he wanted to shoot some that he wanted to shoot some broom as though it was a gut of witness, Villinger was not before nor at the time of answer to the redirect examination of the home of answer to the redirect examination of the home of answer to the redirect examination of the home of answer to the redirect examination of the home of the was and was a little under the night of the homicide. When the home of the home o

hat of a crazy man.

The prosecution rested
police officer's testimony his The prosecution rested the police officer's testimony has 't For The Derm Toe first witness for the debemian named Matij Judrid aid, on Fisk street, and has Jirs. Villinger six or seven time he had always found the their mutual conduct cood. was in his right mind be was sometimes he appeared to be had known Villinger to call o'clock at night, and in awing that somebody want Witness then went with h That was about four days he saloon business. Witness there days before the killing, a table, with his head on trared excited. He wanted out without any provocation.

the Chicaro & Northwestern Rafter arrival here they were met by east citizens, and were accompanied ea of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Atwood, they will be for a few days.

If the state of the Tribuna.

Its., Dec. S.—A notable wedding night at 8 o'clock at the residence ide, Esq. Miss Sallie Wilson, one revoite daughters, was united to Ricosal, for many years booksend, the state of the Ricosal, for many years booksend & Co., a large farmimany here. This marriage is the a long engagement, and kiely here a long engagement, and kiely here at throughout the State dioyed appaness

FIRES. AND RAPIDS, MICH.

at Dissoich to The Tribush.

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and the carry known as "the carry with all of its contents. It was a staves and headings for his beat y, and the consequential loss will be because material to keep the January and the copiained. Loss thous the there was no insurance. It is the fire was the work of an in-

DAVENPORT, IA. Ia., Dec. 3.—The wagon and to of Charles M. Wittig, Nos. 123 on street, this city, was destroyed raing, with all its contents. Ad-gs were also somewhar damaged; utly insured. CHICAGO.

Engine Company No. 29 at foremoon was caused by a fire frame building No. 26 Thirty-wood by Mrs. Catherine Schaeek, TETTEVILLE. TENN. Tenn., Dec. 8.—Six stores wer Loss \$30,000, and manrance

DAN'S TROUBLE.

suses and challenges. At 12 o'clock the jury had been secured and sworn, and the Court adjourned till afternoon.

The proceedings were resumed at 2 o'clock, Mr. Trade making the opening for the defense. He said that he had endeavored to select as jurymen those who had had some experience in matters of insanity. He discoursed upon the matters of insanity. He discoursed upon the switch affect the mind. His client, he said, had case, while in the embloy of a railroud, received injuries to the perietal bone and the frontal bone. Tases accidents had developed the traits of latent insanity which he had inherited from his grandmother, and which had been nouted even in his bovhood. He imagined that he was an important person—the third son of God and brother of Jesus Christ. One night while heading he thought he saw on the wall the outlies of the Delty, his father, bidding him offer up to him some sacrifice.

YILLINGER SEIZED A PISTOL, and with a frenzy of insanity shot and killed the wife of his bosom, with whom he had lived and loved from early manbood. Counseis said that Villinger had been a saloon-keeper and might hive been a drinking man. Here Mr. Trude read a decision citing that the responsibility for an act committed while in a state of intuxication could, not be tired unon a man unless his intexication was the immediate cause of the insanity.

Solomos Eppstein, living at the corner of Fisk War.
of Disputch to The Training.

Dec. 3.—There was a crushing n the court-room where Gen was slowly prograssing. The was thronged with promineus Sheridan and his brother, Col. ar the counsel. B. a But-bright. or the counsel. B.n But-bright nosezay, but the constantly trying to get a la hero of Winobester. The pro-sott amportant, Judge Wallace objection made by defendant's interous exceptions were taken, in of Louis Broussard, Wha-was read, describing the the seizure by Sheriff for Gen. Sheridan's order, cered a subsequent deposition by

ter Gen. Sheridan's order. cered a subsequent deposition by h was glaringty inconsistent with saard here denying that he knew Killota plantasion at the time of the die of the value of the die of the

TYNGLY.

y Shut to Un until He Shall is Book Copyrighted.

Disposed to The Fridums.

18, Ind., Dec. 3.—A special from yo: "Dr. Joseph Tyugly, of Ary, announces a discovery that will several branches of mathematics, with another which demon-lacy of the Newtonian system conditions. This comes a few yer's reported discovery concern-Dr. Tyngly preserves his discov-atil he can copyright a work to ul. He will issue a pamphiet in taining the glet of it. These are disclosures as have been made.

THE WEATHER.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

D. U., Dec. 4-1 a. m.—Induspressee and the Ohio Valley
eather, with occasional areas of
ider northwest winds, rising ba-

ght rain or snow, variable winds, fer northwesterly, followed by

r Like region colder, cloudy remeint light rain or snow, winds perly, higher pressure.

Misaissippi Vailey cloudy of light rain or snow, followed ather, winds mostly northwester-or lower temperature, heaver

wer Missouri Valley cloudy or weather, cold northerly winds, r, followed in the north portion therity winds and falling baronof cautionary signals will be distented by winds and falling baronde cautionary signals will be distented by winds and falling baronde cautionary signals will be distented by winds excepting at Milwanger, and Ludingroon on and after the grals continue at Oawger, Sec. Sec. 1, Port Huron, aw City, Grand Haven; Sec. 3, sukee; Sec. 1, Escansba, Mar-

41 82 8.W 4 Fair 45 89 W 10 Cloudy 40 81 W 13 Cloudy 40 81 W 13 Cloudy 57 100 W 11 O5 Lt. safe. dalimum. 36.
GRIAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 3-Midnight.
CHICAGO, Dec. 3-Midnight.
CHICAGO, Tord. Rain Wealth.

Liverpool.

ad 3.—Arrived, Herder, from
ads, from Havre; Bothnia, The
oming, from Liverpool.

to, Cal., Dec. 3.—Arrived, the
Sidney, from Sidney, via Honed, the steamer Cuty of Tokio,
via Yokahama.

Dec. 3.—Arrived, Spain, from

, Dec. 3.-Arrived, Oder, from

J., Dec. 3.—The United States

IS HE INSANE? Jacob Villinger on Trial for the Murder of His Wife. some of His Eccentricities During the Past Ten Years. Caging a Cat and Taking Care The trial of Jacob Villinger, the old man who last June shot and killed his wife Katherine, at No. 166 West Nineteenth street, was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday. A. S. Trude and Adolph Kraus appeared for the prisoner, and Assistant State's Attorney Weber conducted

a still sick. The prisoner when brought into

interication was the immediate cause of the insanity.

Solomon Epostein, living at the corner of Fisk
and Mineteenth streets, was the first witness.
He had known the prisoner two years; lived
three doors away from him. He had known
hrs. Villinger as long as he had known her husband. At the time of the killing he was at Villinger's saloon. (At this point Mr. Santa was
introduced as interpreter.) The time of the
year was May; could not remember the day nor
date; it was about 6 o'clock in the evening, and
there were present Villinger, son, a boarder, and
ensomers who came and went. Villinger and
his wife were both in the back room of the
shoot, and Villinger came out to wait upon
enstoners. Mrs. Villinger followed her husband out in about ten minutes and sat down
in a chair in front of the bar. She
sucke to nobody. Villinger came out from
beind the bar with a revolver in his hand and
and, whether accidentally or not witness could
not say. He heard no words before the
shooting, and after the shot was fired she cried:
"Jou have shot me, Pa." She took two steps,
fall near the door, and died in about two
nimutes. When his wife fell Villinger lay down
by her and called her his wife, and kissed ber.
There the shooting witness ways, rappe, leaving
Villinger's two grown-up children in the
aboon.

Upon the cross-examination, witness said that

wanted to kiss bim, and put his arms around his neck. Mrs. V. came in, and Mr. V. immediately commenced to kiss her. In witness opinion Villinger was not in his right mind. His opinion was based on tri-weekly visits covering a period of six or seven years. When witness had upon one occasion taken Villinger home, as above noted, Mrs. V. had bade witness go home, as Villinger was insaue. Another strange thing that witness had noticed was Villinger's promise to give his son \$1,000, when he. Villinger, had not a cent to his name. Witness here repeated at great length the circumstances attending Villinger's strange conduct when he was going to throw witness out of the saloon. Witness was of the opinion that time he had seeined to be unable to conduct his affairs as well as he had done before. As to Villinger's claims to relationship with the Supreme Being, witness had not one before. As to Villinger's claims to relationship with the Supreme Being, witness had not one of the subject. Once Villinger had said that he was the Son of God and wast gib to Heaven.

Anton Hupks, the sob-in-law of Jacob Villinger, testified that he had known the Villinger family eleven years. The accused had always treated his family well and kindly. About eight years are Villinger was so bally hurt in the head and arm in a railway accident that he had to be carried home. After the accident his conduct and manner changed so that he seemed to lack common-sense. He got hurt again badly on the head some years later. Thereafter he appeared to feel badly on a warm day and complained of headache three or four times a week. One time Villinger had junged out of hed and run out into the wood-shed, where he hid in the corner, saving that he was afraid. Witness knew that Villinger and junged out of hed and run out into the wood-shed, where he hid in the corner, saving that he was afraid. Witness knew that Villinger had junged on the was the richest man in the world; another woman; again, he eaught a stray cat, put it a cage, and hung it up in the house, court walked with a Intering step. He looked pale, but exhibited no signs of a consciousness of his surroundings and position. Throughout the proceedings he incessantly moved his lips as if no prayer, and kept up a systematic counting of heads while his expressionless eyes wandered reflexive over all objects before him.

At the opening of the cause Mr. Weber suggested that Villinger could not be tried upon a charge of murder if he at the present time was iname. The question of his sanity should first be tested. name. The question of his sanity should first be texted.

The defense argued that the questions of marder and insanity should be determined both by one trial in case the accused was insane.

After both sides had quoted and read copiously from the statutes, the Court said that there was nothing before hing, except the suggestion of the prosecution, to form a groundwork for the trial of insanity.

The prosecution declined to make any suggestion and admission, and thereupon the Court sided with the defense in the opinion that the trial on the charge of "murder," and necessarily that of "insanity," should be begun.

The work of getting a jury was then gone into with the usual delays consequent upon excuses and challenges. At 12 o'clock the jury had been secured and sworn, and the Court adjourned till afternoon.

THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE THE HONEST DOL-

To the Editor of The Tribune 0 has an article by Mr. H. H. Palmer, of Rockord, that ought to be placed in the hands of every person in the country. It is the plainest statement of the subject that I have seen in print.

Our debts were made when silver was money. We had a right to pay in affver or gold at our option. Gold grew dear, and the money-owners are trying to compel us to pay in that metal. The effect of it is to make us pay from 50 to 100 per cent more than we agreed to pay.—for the pendulum as it falls swings far beyond the centre. The lenders lent us 40 cents in silver, for which we agreed to pay them 100 cents in silver. This we are willing to pay them, because we agreed to pay it, but we will not pay them gold. People do pretty well if ther pay sa they agree to pay. Let the money-lenders be satisfied with their pound of flesh. Our Silver bill, as it passed, was a fraud. We have a right to free comage of silver of the exact standard of 1873. Then, if the bankers find the disparity of value between our gold and silver coins in-convenient, and wish to reduce the gold dollar to the value of the silver dollar, the people will not object.

the word was from him. He had known the himse doors away from him. He had known the with the collary the people will have a saloon. (At this point Mr. Santa was impodued as interpreter.) The time of the par was May; could not remember the day nor date; it was about 6 o'clock in the evening, and the were present Villinger, son, a boarder, and essoners who came and went. Villinger and have were present villinger son, a boarder, and essoners who came and went. Villinger and have were present villinger control of the saloo, and the villinger control of the saloo, and villinger control of the saloo, and villinger control of the saloo of the villinger control of the saloo of the villinger control of the saloo o

York banks has forced a renewal of discussion on the silver question that is to be hoped will result in further and more complete legislation on that vexed question. Their action is an exhibition of shortsightedness that was hardly to be expected from a class of men usually so shrewd. A little reflection certainly ought to have convinced them that whatever advantage they might for the present arrogate to them semselves: could be of only temporary duration. The people will never submit to this threatened

semselves could be of only temporary duration. The people will never submit to this threatened clutch of the money-power upon the throat of the nation, thereby strangling every energy and industry of the labd. They will demand legislation as will hedge in the banks to a degree that will render them powerless to affect the public interests injuriously.

Secretary Sherman would do well to pondey upon the mutability of human affairs before entirely ignoring the emphatically expressed visites of the people, by virtue of whose sufferance he has his official existence.

Should we, through the buildoxing of England and Germany, or through our too prone a disposition to ape Old-World ways, follow their example, thereby adding the ladorement of another great nation to the greatest crime of the age, and thus widening the gap between the supply of, and the demand for, silver, not a nation on the face of the earth having the double standard but would, in the writer's opinion, have to succumb from the force of circumstances. The universal scramble for gold would then commence. Shylock would be in his paradise, and the poor man—where! But, on the other hand, if this Government would undertake to do a good stroke of business by freely purchasing the so-called cheap silver while it can be purchased at its present price, and let free coinage be established by law, an appreciation in the price of silver buillion would soon follow that would effectually end the cry of base metal."

Even England and Germany under its enhanced value might think well to resume its use as money. If any argument were necessary to prove the fallacy of monometalism, it would only be necessary to glance at the financial ruin, misery, and distress prevailing in those countries having the single gold standard.

The London Lancet announces as the chambras as the chambras and the capacity of the countries having the single gold standard.

THE FATTEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

The London Lancel adnounces as the champion heavy weight Mr. William Campbell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He weighs over fifty-two stones (782 pounds), is six feet four inches high, necessaries round the absoliders nicety-six inches, round the waist eighty-five inches, and round the calf of his leg thirty-five inches. He is only 22 years old. It is with difficulty that he keeps his present low weight. He was brought up a printer, but his size compelled him to discontinue all labor. Until recently corpulence has been considered a natural condition, but since, by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat, a sure reduction of from two to five pounds a week is effected, it is believed to be a disease. If Mr. Camprell would use the Anti-Fat, which is a harmless vegetable remedy, for twelve months, he would be reduced to a respectable working weight. For particulars, ask your druggist, or address Botanic Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. Cowden's Bill.

Memphis Andanche, Dec. 1.

Capt. John Cowden leaves to day for Washington to urge Congress to pass his bill for improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, and for reclaiming the lowlands of the States in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The bill was introduced by Senator Harris, June 18, 1878, and its reception was exceedingly [avorable. Capt. Cowden thinks he will be able to get it passed into a law in the present session. THE FATTEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

THE COURTS. A Batch of Decisions by the Appellate Court.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Proceedings, Etc.

The Appellate Court met yesterday morning and delivered a large number of opinions. ollowing is the list:

following is the list:

By Junge Pleasants:

45. Brown vs. Luchrs, involving only a question of fact, affirmed.

56. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. Goldberg: reversed. Opinion to be alled to-day.

76. Miller vs. McLinden, involving question of fact and vs. affirmed.

70. Miller vs. Belance.
act only : affirmed.
By Judge Batley:
77. J. McDermid vs. Cotton: affirmed. The
opinion will be filed to-day.
71. Horan vs. Crowley affirmed.
By Judge Marphy:
74. Tanner vs. Hastings; reversed and remanded.
44. In the matter of the State Savings Institu-

69. Walker vs. Bank of North America; af-

The last-named case was a suit on an appealbond. The appellant, being the obligor of the bond, fied a pies of nil debet, and, afterward, a plea that the suit in which he had signed the appeal-bond had been reversed by the Supreme Court, so that the condition of the bond had not become operative. It seems that the judgment was first reversed, and than on re-hearing affirmed. The plea was stricken out, and Walker appealed. The Appellate Court beld the plea was defective, as it did not traverse the allegations of the declaration, for it did not follow because the case had been re-versed that it had not been affirmed. The court below, therefore, acted correctly in re-fusing to allow the plea, and its judgment would be affirmed.

HORAN VS. CROWLEY. This was a suit to recover damages for breach of contract of partnership. The parties entered into the business of renovating butter together. Crowley was to furnish the capital, rent the store, etc., and floran was to renovate the butter according to some private recape. It was also agreed that Horan should receive \$50 a day for every day he was idle on account of lack of butter to renovate. The room was rented, and

also agreed that Horan should receive \$50 a day for every day he was idle on account of lack of butter to renovate. The room was rented, and all necessary preparations made for work, but no butter was ever bought, as Horan said the price was too high to make any profit. Soon after the firm was formed it was dissolved by Crowley, and Horan then brought suit to recover damages for breach of the contract generally, find also the \$50 a day special damages for the time he was unomployed. The Appellate Court held the partnership bad never been actually formed, that the special damages were intended to run only after the business was begun, and, it never having been commenced, Horan was not entitled to any \$50 a day. Moreover, the damages from the breach of the contract were too remote and speculative in their character to afford any clue as to how much Horan had lost, and he was entitled to no recompense on this ground. The judgment of the court below was therefore affirmed, which gave him nominal damages.

In the matter of the State Savings Institution, the petition of Klein, etc., a point of some interest was decided. Klein in August, 1877, deposited with the State Savings Bank a draft for \$500 on a lumber company in the central part of New York, for collection. This was sent to the New York correspondent of the bank here, the Chemical National Bank of New York, and thence by that bank through divers of the correspondents to the place where it was deposited to the credit of the State Savings Bank the required to the State Savings Bank the required to the State Savings Bank to the Chemical National Bank of New York, and thence by that bank through divers of the correspondents to the place where it was deposited to the credit of the State Savings Bank the relation of agent, and principal between it and Klein eased, and became thenceforth only a relation of debtor and creditor, as it was never the custom of a bank to return precisely the same money it collected, but only an equivalent amount. It did not appear whether

the money was his, he could have saved it. The ruling of the court below would therefore be affirmed.

TANNER VS. HAFTINGS.

The case of Tanner and others against Hastings was a suit on a promissory note made by appellants for the accommodation of appellee. It seems that appellee and one Sidney Frink made an agreement by which Frink was to transfer a dairy stock in McHenry County to Hastings and pay \$1,000, and Hastings was to convey him 200 acres in Iowa. Some attachments were, however, liens on the dairy stock, and it was proposed that Hastings should lend \$1,000 to Frink to pay off these clams. Frink then went East, giving J. M. Anderson authority to make any arrangement he thought proper, and agreeing to stand by it. Soon after Frink decided to accept the offer, and asked Anderson for the money. The latter them drew a note and induced appellants to sign it, on which \$1,000 was obtained and paid over to Frink. The appellants were compelled to pay the note, and then brought suit to recover the amount from Hastings. He defended on the ground that he had given Anderson no authority to make the note, and that he was not responsible; that the agency of Anderson was a special one, and persons dealing with him were bound to know at their peril that he acted within the scope of his agency. He obtained a verdict, and the plaintiffs appealed.

The Appellate Court head that the agency of Anderson was a general one, for the purposes specified; that he acted within the line of his authority in making a note to rese the \$1,000; and that appellee was liable for the amount of such note. The judgment of the Court below was, therefore, reversed.

Altitus insurance-policy, and the defendant flied a special plea that the blaintiff had failed to make proofs of loss "before the nearest Notary," as required by the policy, so that the Company was not liable. A demurrer was filed to this plea, and Judge Blodgett held that it was not necessary that the proofs should be made before a Notary Fublic nearest to the place of the fire, but

Total BISBURSENESTS \$4,636
On account of first dividend \$145
On account of second dividend 2,682
Insurance Recorder's fees, etc. 70
Receiver's and other expenses, etc. 83

ground of conviction of felony.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Importers' & Traders' National Bank of New York began a suft for \$10,000 yesterday against Calvin E. Wright and Leonard King another for \$2,500 against E. R. Millard.

A. H. Burley, Receiver of the City National

Bang, brought suit for \$30,000 against A. U. Calkins and O. L. Noble.

The Hanover National Bank of New York sued C. E. Wright and Leonard King for \$3,000.

Frances M. Stuart begun a suit against Daniel McCarthy and D. J. Wren, claiming \$4,000.

The Stoughton Boot & Shoe Company sued Philip Goldman for \$1,500.

A discharge was issued to Peter J. Van Slyck and to John M. Adams.

In the case of A. B. Meeker & Co., a rule was entered requiring the creditors of Robert M. Cherrie to show cause why his interest in the partnership should not be sold to E. L. Hedstrom for \$25. Cherry never had any interest in the firm except 15 per cent of the profits, in consideration of his services. Hedstrom has bought the firm assets, and is willing to give \$25 for Cherrie's rights, whatsoever they may be, so as to prevent any litigation.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Abraham Schwarz commenced a suit for \$5,000 against Wolf Miloslawsky.

Augustus Keep field a bill against Kunnigunde, Francis X.. Emma, and Rosa S. Binz, Mary Henninger, and others to foreclose a trust deed for \$30,000 on Lots & 4, 5, 6, 7, and the west half of 8 in the subdivision by Michael Reich of Block 35 in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, 33, 14.

W. J. Martin began a suit in replevin against J. J. Badenoch, Charles Kern, Joseph Lawlor, John Hoffmann, and Herman Saylor to recover possession of a large number of horses, carriages, etc., valued at \$1,500.

Joseph Kertz began a sait in trespass against Henry Dettenment to recover \$1,000 damages.

Abraham Sternheim filed a bill against Helen Voislowsky to foreclose a chattle mortgage for \$1,475 on a large number of gold watches, plus, diamonds, etc., belonging to the defendant, and piedjeed to him to secure the above loan.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodder S. S. Sill, Marsh vs. Dean: 85, Marsh vs. Thompson National Bank: and 86, Dinet vs. Eigenman. No case on trial.

Judge Bankson-208, 209, 211 to 213, 215 to 218, 2195; to 221, 223 to 230. No case on trial.

Judge Boorns-150, 77, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280. No

Myers. and calendar Nos. 300, 309, 317, 318, 319, 321, 327, and 328. No. 316, Aiwater vs. Holladay, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—159, 77, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—374, 376 to 400, inclusive, except 384, 385, 391, and 396.

JUDGE FARWELL—1, 403, Moulding vs. Nieterich, and 1, 224, Dec vs. McKsy.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—348, Rawle vs. Gregg, and 2, 082, Jewell vs. Shoyer.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—348, Rawle vs. Gregg, and 2, 082, Jewell vs. Shoyer.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Leach vs. Sweet et al., on trial. The call is special assessment cases at 9. The call is Nos. 734, 743, 745, 788, 794, 800, 816, 817, 831, 835, and 836.

JUDGE STAYS CHECUT COURT—JUDGE BLODGET—Helen Hipple vs. Mary E. Becker; verdict, \$2, 517, 22, and motion for new trial.

SUPPRIOR COURT—COUPESSIONS—Malcom McNeil et al. vs. Angustus F. Lamotte, \$778, 33.

JUDGE JAMESON—Berthold Loewenthal vs. Charles Streng, \$3, 300, 81, —Union C. L. Insprance Company vs. W. S. Kessier, \$82, 65, —George D. Edichkin vs. Sebastian Wastum and J. G. Wustum, \$472, 87.

JUDGE MOORE—Emily H. Goodman vs. John Chiver; deliciency decree, \$1, 101.

Chicuit Court—Judges Booth—Albert Stachle vs. E. L. Canfield, \$358.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Silver the Original Currency of the World—
A Warning to the National Banks and
New York Clearing-House.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CBRICAGO, Dec. 3.—We are told in Holy Writ
that when Abraham, the Father of the Faithful,

some eighteen centuries before Christ, would have purchased the care of Machpelah as a burial-place for his beloved Sarah, he was offered it as free gift, but would not accept it without paying its full value, and so "Abraham weighed to Ephron 400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." Here we have the first moneyed transaction ever recorded made in silver, which we are informed was "current money with the merchant." Had the Father of the Faithful but known how dishonest this transaction would have seemed, viewed in the clear light of the nineteenth century, and as ex-pounded by the New York Clearing-House, never would be have offered silver in payment for the purchase, even though it was "current money purchase, even though it was "current money with the merchant." Let us not judge the grand old patriarch too havely, for it was not for him in that dim and shadowy past to know how dishonorable the act would seem; he could not foresee the action of the New York banks; he knew nothing of that high code of homor which makes it dishonest to offer to pay one's debts even in legal moneyl4f it be not the kind the creditor may desire, and is not as valuable as the creditor may wish. Could the Fatter of the Fatthful have foreseenall these things, never would he have been guilty of dishonesty in paying that last tribute to the memory of his beloved wife.

Again, we are told that, Naaman, the great

would be have been guilty of dishonesty in paying that last tribute to the memory of his beloved wife.

Again, we are told that, Naaman, the great Captain of the bosts of Sfria, would have purchased from the bosts of Sfria, would have purchased from the bosts of Sfria, would have purchased from the loathsome leprosy with two taients of silver,—about \$4,000 in our money. Surely no mean fee that he offered, had it not been in the dishonest silver. And so, all through Bible history we find those grand men of old all laboring under the strangs delusion that silver was money, and that it was honest in the sight of God and man to pay one's debts in the money "currenct with the merchait." But to-day, in this enlightened are, we are told that it is dishonorable to pay one's debts in the metal which for £,000 years, in all times and at all places, has been used for money, and which God Himself, in His Divine Word, has everywhere recognized as the money of the world, sut at last we come to that greatest of all transactions, where the Son of God is betrayed for money, and we find a Judak betraying his Lord and Master for 30 pieces of silver, and so in the Word of God the lirst and the last moneyed transaction recorded was made in silver, the money of the world.

But doubtless, in answer to these authorities of old, we should be told by the New York press that our authorities are bad; that in those far off days they had no seese of business honor: that Abraham was but a dishonest old Jew, too sharp for the Sons of Heth, and that Judas, who hanged himself, was but a striking example of the charria and mortification of the mas who attempted to do his business upon a silver lassis: that Judas' great mistake was that he allowed that Sanbedrim to overreach him and pay him in silver rather than gold. Poor Judas: had be been a member of the New York Clearing-House he would have been too smart for that. For when the word when how they could nullify the laws of the land. They had not been schooled in our modern school of finance: t

"We believe that, when the Devil offered to the Savior all that the mass as white example of impudence and subject to the lender, that all that he hath and all that he may ever hope to have belongeth to the lender "We believe it is dishonest to pay or offer to pay our debts in the legal money of the country if it be not the kind the creditor may desire.

"We believe that any man who will so far forget his manhood as to offer to pay a debt in anything but gold, is a man dangerous to the best interests of society; that, is short, he is a thief and a robber, and no honorable man will continue business relations with the wretched scoundrel.

"We believe that, when the Devil offered to the Savior all the kingdoms of earth as a possession if He would bow down and worship him, it was a sublime example of impudence and sudgeity worthy the institution of the National banks in their attitude towards the Government.

"We believe that the creator is subservient to the creature: that the Government of the United States is subservient to the National banks and New York Clearing-House, and that it is the right of the banks (gained by impudence and audacity) to dictate to the Government on what terms and in what money it shall be allowed to pay its just tiebts.

"We believe that with the sid of the Government the banks can continue to rob the people, and that in time we can form a moneyed aristorracy which shall control all branches of the Government.

"We believe that the National banks are in fact the Government of these United States by the right of robbers, and that the people are but our vassals."

Such, Mr. Editor, seems to be the position of the New York banks, backed by all of the power of the New York press.

Was there ever such impudence and audacity manifested! They stand forth before the people as nullifiers of the law of the land, threstending the United States Government unless the will joun to their unholy conspiracy with the bondbolder to rob the people. Had we a

stronger Government these bank presidents would find themselves in Fort Lafayette. Let Coogress discharge its duty. Let John Sherman be called before the bar of the House and inquity made as to his stewardship, and, at fooma quilty, let him be impeached!

Let the coloage of silver be made free, and if it comes from Europe like a flood let it come: it will bring prosperity to this country; it will breas the unboly compact entered into to advance the value of gold by demonetizing silver, and will again restore the equilibrum that has always existed between the two metals.

Make the coinage of silver free, and in less than a year you will find silver advancing in value to where it was before it was demonetized, and the United States will have saved to herself the unbold millions in value that ite buried in the Nevadas almost worthless if silver stands demonetized, but far surpassing in value anything our brightest dreams have ever pictured if allowed to stand as one of the handmaids of trade in the exchanges of the world, oringing to this country a wealth far surpassing that of the lindies.

There are, Mr. Editor, no words with which to express the consummate folly of those who have listened to and accepted the theory of the monometalist. As well might the United States abandon to the thistle and the thorn its grand prairies, capable of producing untold millions, as to abandon its rich mines. As well might the United States enter into a compact to stop the production of corn and wheat as to dethrone silver.

What does this corn and wheat represent?

the production of corn and wheat as to dethrone silver.

What foes this corn and wheat represent! It represents just so much labor for the working man: so many hours of toil are represented by so many bushels of grain. And so every dollar of gold or silver mined represents just so much labor. It is the labor that gives it value. There is no value represented apart from the labor that it has taken to produce it. Now, the country that can furnish the greatest amount of labor for its people is the country that will stand highest in wealth, and it should be the duty of the Government to foster every interest that will give labor to the workingman.

should be the duty of the Government to foster every interest that will give labor to the workingman.

And so silver to-day stands as one of our great productions. Demonetize it and it becomes almost worthless. Give it the place in trade that it has held in all the world's history, and it will become one of the greatest sources of our weath.

Strange delusion, if delusion it may be called, that seems to have setzed England, Germany, and America,—not a delusion of the people but of the rulers, which might lead us to the inquiry who the rulers really are: whether they are those who are chosen to represent the people, or whether there is not a nower behind the throne wielding its subtle influence and directing the affairs of State for its own selfish ends,—the monyed power, representing untold millions, demanding in the name of justice and honesty the pound of flesh, even if it takes the heart's blood of the people. But we all remember that the time came when sky ock did not destret the pound of flesh nearest the merchant's heart, but would gradiy have taken the principal of his debt. Let this monyed power, which seems like Shylock of old to fear neither God nor man, remember the fate of the old Jew, who, in demanding the pound of flesh nearest the merchant's heart, lost of he had.

'The said that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Let those National Banks who would lift their puny arms against the Government that gave them life remember that they are but the creatures of the Government, and will be hotted out of existence if in any way they attempt to impode or emourrass the Government in the work of resumption.

OBSERVER.

TOO MUCH "LOST CAUSE."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Dec. 3.—It seems to me that the wall of the South over the Lost Cause is a trifle prolouged, not to say stale. We have and a surfeit of veteran processions under the dishonored flag of a senseless and wicked rebellion; too much spouting over the moribund carcass of Seces-sion, and too much panegyric over those who

went to untimely graves in its defense.

And what is it all for! Manifestly it means, first of all, that the issue is still held in abeyance, and that it is to be renewed at the nrs convenient opportunity!
The South should understand that this con-

The South should understand that this con-tinued yaunting of the strife which they profess to have buried is retting to be intolerable, and is in exceeding bad taste. It is perhaps the first time in history that organized treason and rebelilon, when subdued by power of arms, have instituted fete-days and metodramatic exhibi-tions to perpetuate the memory of their signal defeat.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—I give the figures presented in the report of the Director of the Cabinet of the Prefect of Police respecting the number of foreigners of different nationalities who have visited the Capital since the 1st of May. The total is 208,157, divided into: Americans (United States), 18,573; English, 58,916; Germans, 21, visited the Capital since the lat of May. The total is 296, 157, divided into: Americans (United States), 18,573; English, 58,916; Germans, 21,778; Austrians, 8,501; Belgians, 28,830; Algerians, 1,382; Bolivians, 54; Brazilians, 1,164; Canadians, 719; thinese, 81; Colombians, 150; Chilians, 81; French Colomists, 795; from Costa Rica, 39; Danes, 1,767; Egyptians, 659; from Recuador, 53; Spaniards, 10,004; Greeks, 864; from Guatemala, 42; from Honduras, 18; Dutch, 6,689; from India, 386; Italians, 14,988; Japanese, 168; from Laxemburg, 2,238; from Morocco, 68; Mexicans, 1,400; from Nicaragua, 11; from Paraguay, 11; Occaniaus, 69; Pervians, 185; Persians, 83; from La Plata, 18; Poles, 1,962; Portuguese, 1,687; Roumanians, 1,442; Russians, 5,725; from San Salvador, 45; Swedes and Norwegians, 2,705; Swiss, 11,960; Tunisians, 96; Turks, 808; from Uruguay, 16; from Venezuela, 148; framily, 1,674 individuals whose nationality it was impossible to ascertain. There were 5,757 arrivals between the 9th and 18th; and 6,477 between the 19th and 28th. There were the dates when the influx of foreigners was the least. It increased notably as the season advanced, becoming greatest toward the end of August, when we find: From the 27th of August to the 18th of September, 17,263 persons; from the 6th of September, 17,262. These figures do not include the hosts of visitors from the provinces, whose numbers it is impossible to estimate even approximately, and refer only to those estrangers who were accomodated in the hotels, where a regular register is submitted every day or two to the police. The boats on the Channel, between Bover and Calals, during the Exposition, landed in May, 28, 28, passengers; June, 29,623; July, 29,326; August, 33,-800; September, 42,098; October, 31,672. Total, 1950,000 Bibles and Gosbels to visitors, while the number of tracts given away exceeded double that amount,

Mrs. Raiston's Case Dismissed.

San Francisco Chronicis, Nov. 26.

The proceedings in the case of Mrs. W. C. Raiston in the Probate Court on a petition for the guardianship of person and estate have been dismissed and the case withdrawn by virtue of an adjustment satisfactory to the lady and her friends. The case was appointed for hearing at 2 p. m. yesterday, when the following paper was entered by the attorney for the petitioners, and an order made accordingly:

In the matter of the estate and gnardianship of laxie P. Raiston. The proceedings having been instituted for the purpose, among others, of inducing the respondent's return from Europe to California, for necessary confuence concerning and the consideration of the impaired condition of her estate, and that object having been accomplished, and there existing at the present time so legal cause why these proceedings should be further prosecuted, they are hereby dismissed and it is consented that an order to that effect be entered.

M. H. L. Bainers, for Petitioners.

A Charleston Rumer. Mrs. Ralston's Case Dismissed.

A Charleston Rumor.

A Charleston Rumor.

Disputch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A letter received ! Washington, Nov. 22.—A letter received how to day from a weil-known geneticing of Charleston, S. C., contains the following:
It is rumored here that the story of the mule throwing Wade Hampton and breaking his leg is all a heax; that Hampton is badly scared at the unexpected results of the frauds; and that, in order to save himself from signing the trandulent certificates of election for the numerous successful candidates, he has practiced this fresh fraud, and turned the duties of his office over to Simpson, who can stomach anything. If this is so, it will not be the first time that Hampton has cheesed the public. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the dain Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. cen Saturdays;

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Staffoners, 123 Twenty second-st.

J. & R. Simils, Booksellers and Seationers, in:
Twenty-scored-at.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 100
West Madison-et., nrar Western-av.
HUBERT THIUDISTON, West-Side News Denot, 1
Blue Island-av., conner of Hasistot-et.
H. C. HEILHUEL, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoth.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE-FOR 2 DAYS-ONE OF THE NEATEST markets on West Madlog-st. Address Market.

FOR SALE MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR THIRTY-second-st. handsome new residence and lot for \$12,000 Allos, several face building tots. MATSON BILL, of Washington-st.

POR SALE-BESIDENCE ON PRAIRIE AV., NEAR Eighteanth-st.; cost \$23.070, price \$11,000; one on Michigan av., near Presury second at Jories \$11,000; also one near Thirty-drat-st.; will sell for nearly half its value. B. L. HONOHE, 176 Dearborn-st. POR SALK-CHEAP FOR CASH AND PATMENTS: Fine residence near Union Park. Octagon a one-front on North La-Salle-st. Some of the choicest unimproved lots on the North Side. E. L. CANFIELD, 3 Lassite-st.

OR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV. BETWEEN SIX Leenth and Twenty first-sts. 7 houses and lota-SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT LA Urannee, only one block from the large four-story hotel which I am now creeting. Also, ten new houses under process of erection. Select your lots; only \$15 your and \$5 monthly. IRA BIBOWN, 142 Laxalles.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICKLY FUR-nished front perior, warmed and lighted, with board for two, \$10 per week; also single room with board. 47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., PRONTING PARK-119 per week.

146 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFE.

147 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFE.

147 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFE.

148 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFE.

158 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFF

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICE ASSOURMENT or furnished or anturnished froms to rent, with or without heard; day-board also. 572 MICHIGAN-AV. -- HOOMS, FURNISHED Of unfurnished, with board; also day-boarders a

commodated.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE ABOVE HAS ONE hare front suite vacant, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, 34 to 36 per week; use of plano and bath; day-board, \$3.50.

PAGE 18 HOUSE, 31 KAST WASHINGTON ST. Single warm rooms and best board. \$4.50 to \$6 per week: transients, \$1 per day; 21 meal sickets, \$4.

VEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st. -Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates. W INDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OF-posite Palmer House—Confortable rooms, with board, 85 to 87 per week; \$1.50 per day.

Miscellaneou NEXCEPTIONABLE PEOPLE WANTING FIRST nformation as to the best in the city at the ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE ROOM · Country.

COMFORTABLE BOARD FOR A LIMITE NUM-ber can be had at the Health Resort, Alken, S. C., by addressing MRS. HAMILTON, Alken, South BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THREE persons; North or South Side of the city. Address 18, Tribune office. MUSICAL HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated planos, with others of best maker
can be found at the warerooms of w. w. KINBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sta.

NEW UPBIGHT PIANOS-NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS,

To rent or for sale on installments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S.
Corner State and Adams-sts STILL A FRW LEFT OF THOSE SECOND-HAND Mason & Hamilu Cabinet Organs, to first-class order, and fully warranted. Also, several second-hand organs of other makes, all of which will be add very low to close them out. New and elegant styles of our own make at the lowest prices for cash, or on easy payments. MASON & HAMLIN Organ Company, 250 and 253 Wabsah-av. W ANTED—ALTO SINGRR: MUST BK ABLE TO Mit her part in first-class church quariette, and speak English well; state whether married or not. Ad-dress 5 od. Tribuno office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES GENTERMAN HAVING TWO HORSES HE vishes to dispose of very reasonably as he has taken them for debt and has not must for the last taken them for debt and has not must for the last taken them for debt and has not must for the last for a grovery warnour or any other kind of a business. The other is a gray horse of the same age; he is fit for a coal wagen or trick. They are some sand good workers in any pince you pure them; a trial of seven days given with either. Insuffer at the stable in the after rear of No. 422 Wabaah-av. HORSES WINTERED IN WARM BARNS: CLAY STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT G. Moore; stabled stormy days; box slatts for value

Hines, H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, III.

WANTSD-FOR CASH, ONE SECUND-HAND
top buggt, square box, full width seat preferred.
140 South Canal-st.

WANTSD-FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGON, WITH
time bank paper for same, drawing 10 per cent. Address P.74, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES,
A DONGS Esc., as LAUNDERS private office, 120 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 3 and 6. Established 1834. A bones, etc., at LAINDERS private ofnee, 120 Randophi-st, near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established (854.

A NY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANON,
A diamonds, etc., and all good securities. Hoom 11.

95 Dearborh-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERY
Money to toan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Ruffton
Omoc dicensed), so heart Madison-st. Established 1803.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT Extheory, planon, warehouse receipts, and other good
collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT Exthese. Room 9 Honore Block, 183 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-45 000 1 MMEDIATELY. ON GOOD IMproved rented property at 8 per cent; no commistion, title good. Address 8 8, Tribune edite.

LYANTED—HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GERMAN

WANTED—HISHEST PRICE PAID FOR GERMAN SAVINGS BANK claims, by SAM SEELEMAN. Connecticit Mutual life, Si and S3 Washington-SE, from 840 90 rd 12 to 10 clock.

WANTED—\$2,500—AS A TEMPORARY INVEST—incoming a legislimate cuts business. Profits large and immediate. Satisfactory security given. Investigation solicited. Address S 16, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

POUND-A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONEY.
Owner can obtain of U. J. KENNEDY. 131 Lake.

I OST-AT THE CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND
I Lake-st., a very small Scotch terrier bitch. A
liberal ruward will be paid if returned to 30 Akins
Square.

I OST-BETWEEN ADAMS HOUSE AND LAKE
I Shore depot. 8634. The fluder can have \$100 of
the money by leaving the balance at the Iriumto office.

I OST-ON MONDAY. DEC. 2. IN WABASH OIL
Cottage Grove-ax. cars, a certain promisery note
for \$2.500, dated i.awrenuceburg. Ind., Oct. D., and due
pec. 20. 1878. styned E. G. Hayes, and payable to the
order of Mary Morgan. Anyone returning same to me
will be rewarded. WM. S. EVELTET, 30 Madison-st.,
ROOM 12. LOST-PLAIN OVALSET, BLACK ONYX RING, marked with letter L. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to WM. L. OGDEN, Tribune office.

HISCELLANEOUS.

HAPPY HOME POR CHILDIEN AND YERKS to a years best of clar. For particulars address AUST INA. By Broadway, Grand Sandis, Michigan, West side. Terms easy. Suricily useddential.

FOR SALE.

FOR

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED.—WITH CAPITAL TO ENlarve an established and permanent manufacturing
underestable to the permanent manufacturing
underestable to the permanent manufacturing
underestable to the permanent manufacturing
under STOR THOMAS SOURCE

DAUTNER WANTED—WITH \$7,00 TO \$10,000
casts in the best paring business, an State-st.; cash
asles \$700 to \$400 per day, owing no debta; reason for
dividing pariner wish to enlarge between \$400.00. Address immediately \$9, Tribuno office.

WANTED-CASH GUSTOMES CAN BE POUND to a first-class fide-board, modern style. Inquire of W. & Strepuston, 28th amber of Commerce.

WANTED-FIVE STAIR-BUILDERS; A W Ger's Job. 'inquire on third door at mill, nor west corner of Kingsbery and Ohio-sts. WANTED-THREE COOKS, AT BURCKY MILAN'S 148 SOUTH CIRK'-M. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKES ON amail work. Apply at 200 Wabash-av. WANTED & CARPENTERS THIS MORNING AT WANTED-A GOOD PIANO VARNISHER CALL

Employment Agencies.
WAXTEL-500 LABOREIS FOR THE MISSIS
of the vees; wages, 526 per month and board;
tor's work. Cheapest laborers tickets to all;
south. CHRISTIAN & CM, 208 South Water st.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDI four months free, 300 firms describe 10,000 at tacles; circulation 10,000 J.P.Scott, diplocation to tacles; circulation 10,000 Men with swall CAP was to sell an article that sells so begins mononly. Call for three days on BESUE, as Sands House. WANTED-GOOD CANVASSERS, WITH BEFE WANTED-MENBERS OF MASONIC FRATER aity-Capable men can secure good positions a traveling asissmen. Apply immediately at 169 L Salic-st. Room 42. WANTED—A PHENT-CLASS SALESMAN BY A cloth jobloing-house to travel in Wisconsin and part of Minacesofts and lowa. Adverse 8 1, Tribune.

WANTED—AN.—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor or good address. None others need apply. Good salary. F. J. Ri an, 13, 185 Fifthew. WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union: a fair salary paid. Call or address LaBelle Manuring Co., so Clark as.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD Gild. For LIGHT HOUS.
DOYLE, Thirty-seventh-st., between State-st. at Walbash-av.

W ANTED—A DOMESTIC FOR GENERICAL HOUSE-work in the country; wages 43 per week. Call Thursday, before he o'clock a. m. GNORGE SAWIN, 135 South Clark-st., over bank. WANTED-AT 27 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-A good German girl with Aret-class references; must be good laundress and cook.
WANTED-A COOK AT 4025 INDIANA-AV., NEAR WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE Suite No. 1. 322 Stale-M

Miscellaneous.

WANTED - TWO BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT
Young ladies to engage in light and profitable
business paying from 36 to 550 perweek. American
Publishing Co. 118 Randolph-st.

WANTED - A SMART GIRL, TO ASSIST A
dentist. State personals and wages wanted. Address Sight Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Book keepers. Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES
to learn the dry-goods business; will work for my
board four months: have no bud habits; and defrous to
obtain a situation in Chicago; will try to give satisfaction. Address P. O. Box &c.; Janeaville, Wis. don: Address F. O. Box Sci, Janesville, Wis.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
Is the footulity conversant with the Frence. English,
and German languages as assistant bookkeeper and
correspondent; best references. S. 10, Tribune silice.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF
caperisiner, conversant with books, accounts, and
general office work, and good correspondent, desires
employment; best of references. Address S. 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN KNGLISHMAN TO
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BAN PHANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

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Hooley's Theatre.
ch street, between Clark and Lasalle
of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. Afternoon,
Scoret." Evening, "East Lynne."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe agement of Sid C. France. "Marked for Life. room and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House Oliver Doud Byron. "Hero." Metropolitan Theatre, Clark street, oprosite Sherman House, ertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Art.

25 Washington street. Loan Exhibition of the ago Society of December Art. Day and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KEYSTONE LODGE NO. 639. A. F. & A. N. —T Annual Communication of Keystone Lodge No. 639, F. & A. M., will be held at the It Ball, 62 and 74 Nor Clarkest., Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at 7:30 o'clave for the election of officers and regular budness. Even member is requested to be present, as the M. W. Gran Master with visit the Lodge officially. Visiting brethre ordinary invited. By order of W. M. CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M., 14

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex ange yesterday closed at 997.

Gen. SHERMAN'S confident prediction o other Indian outbreak in the Niobrara ion of Nebraska seems likely to be veriled within a short time. News from that tarted upon a general horse-stealing expedition and are hurning such ranches illing such settlers as they encounter.

atter of necessary legislation is to be placed to the credit of Congress at its winter session. Before two days have elapsed, two of the regular appropriation bills, the Military Academy and the Fortification, have been of the holiday adjournment.

Two Belgian financiers who operated with other people's money upon a magnificent scale have just been tried, convicted, and sentenced. M. TKINDT, manager of the Banque de Belgiqua, was the chief operator his plan being the abstraction of securities belonging to depositors, who were in this way robbed of \$5,000,000, and he received the terrible sentence of fifteen years of solitary confinement, while FORTAMPS, the President, got off with one year's imprison-

The negotiations so long in progress b tween the Austrian and Turkish Governtorily on one point at least, viz.: Novi-Bazar, the present limit of Austrian occupation, shall be garrisoned jointly by Austrian and Turkish troops. nwhile the perversity of the Austrian posing all appropriations for the supportibe army of occupation.

Among the list of nominations sent by the President to the Senate yesterday, were the new Federal officers at New York City who were appointed last spring in the places of Mr. Conkling's friends. not known whether the int or not on this occasion, but the not be renewed, and that discretion will be the better part of valor just at a time when Mr. Consume needs the support of all the

The visit to Washington of Assi rict-Attorney Thomson appears to have been productive of gratifying results. Uson information supplied by him concerning the evi-dence relied upon for the conviction of the parties indicted for frauds in the Chicago Custom-House construction the President is said to have determined upon a most vigor. special counsel will be employed by the Government to contend against the powerfu array of legal talent which will be presented by the defense. Judge LAWRENCE is named as the chief of counsel for the Government.

ish source is to the effects that bulk of the Ameer's army has dy reached Cabul, where it the invaders are arriving rapidly. It is a known whether the march upon the Capi will be continued during the present seaso or the advantages already gained be accept as a sufficient demonstration of England

The action of the House on the bill offered n and registry of foreign-built ships, is arded as an evidence of the strength of measure, and as indicating the bability of its state. Committee on Commerce, and a favorable report is anticipated. Its passage will go far to restore the American merchant marins to the position it occupied in relation to the world's commerce before our ships were rid's commerce before our ships were nished from the sea and sold to foreign rehasers at the time of the War of the

was held yesterday to decide upon the policy to be pursued concerning the question of Southern election frauds and outrages. It is thought improbable that they will go to the length of opposthe investigation contemplated Senstor Brane's resolution, but the they will attempt to equalize matters by in cluding in the inquiry the alleged illegal acts of United States Supervisors of Election in New York and Cincinnati, and the pressure exerted by factory owners in Massachusetts upon their operatives against the candidature of Gen. Burnan. The Republicans can well afford to allow these matters to be included in the investigation, and indeed they may be properly considered as coming within the scope of Mr. Blane's resolution. There ought to be no opposition to the Democratic plan of offsetting the exposure of frauds by the exposure of lawful measures to prevent

Dr. JOSEPH TYNGLY, of Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., publishes the announce nent that he has made discoveries which disprove the correctness of "the Newtonian theory under certain conditions." He pur-poses to keep the demonstration of his ition secret until he can obtain the copyright of a work which shall embrace the tupendous results of his researches. If this rofessor mean, by the words quoted above, the theory of universal gravitation (and his language is intended to so impress the reader). he is running unprecedented risk in the matter of reputation as to honesty for the sake of selling a book. It has been generally supposed that the triple solution of the problem of three bodies by EULER, D'ALEMBERT, and CLAIRAUT had forever made certain the impossibility of breaking the most perfect chain of proofs ever offered to the mind of incredulous man. Yet each of these great geometers first filled the disciples of Drs CARTES with joy by simultaneously and without communication with each other finding one and the same "certain condition" under which gravitation failed to exert its calculated influence. This " certain condition" was the very trail by which truth traced error to her hiding-place within the normous array of forms and figures, and Dr. JOSEPH TYNGLY had best pluck out his It will be very hard for the world to throw away the upper fabric of astronomy and be gin back with Tyone BRAHE.

Now comes the cry from Wall street, and from the parlors of every bank and shaving and money-lending shop at the East, that "the West has reopened the silver question." Hardly had the returns of the November election been received before the ciation of the use of silver in resumption and the associated banks have announce their purpose to demonstize silver fusing to recognize it as bankable funds This action, taken so simultaneously at the close of the election, is further intensified by the fact that it was done by the co-operation and approval of Secretary SHERMAN, silver so far as the Government is concerned by refusing to pay passed by the House. At this rate public it out unless on special request! Here, between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Eastern money-lenders to demonetize silver by nullifying the law and the practice of extortion and intimidation upon the country. It was not until this scheme, which had been secretly concocted, was disclosed after the election that the people of the West comprehended how they had been betrayed into the hands of the money-lenders by the ecretary of the Treasury. They entered their protest against the banks and the Secetary of the Treasury demonetizing silver,

when the American people less than a year ago had declared that this should not be Having entered into a combination with the National banks and those interested in having all debts paid exclusively in gold coin, the Secretary of the Treasury in message to Congress recommends that body to practically repeal the act remonetizing the silver dollar; and, if this cannot be done, he asks Congress to demonetize the silver dollar indirectly by limiting its coinage to \$50, 000.000

The Treasury Department holds som 14,000,000 of silver dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to keep then in the Treasury, in order to enable the banks essfully maintain a gold currency. If \$14,000,000 are sufficient in the mind of the ecretary and of the banks to so demoralize ousiness as to render the banks unable to insist on a gold currency, what will be the effect of coining \$50,000,000? If, however, concludes that \$50,000,000 in silver be maintained at par with gold, should he be so afraid of the effect of issning the \$14,000,000 already coin ed, that he declares he will not issue a dol. lar of it except that it be preferred to gold ! By what rule or estimate, and by what infix 50,000,000 as the sum of silver dollars which can circulate at par? Why fifty in stead of sixty? Why sixty instead of eighty or one hundred millions? In England, one hundred millions of dollars of sidiary silver coin circulates at par with gold. In France, \$600,000,000 of silver coin circulates alongside of and at par with gold. What angel of light has given the retary the power to say that \$50,000,000 of silver coin, a legal-tender for every purpose that gold is a legal-tender, is all that the American people will receive at par? Was it the same angel that inspired him a few years ago to declare that both the gold and silver coin of the United States was too large and too valuable, and should therefor ced by the abolition of the silver dollar and the clipping of. 3} per cent from the gold coins?

Failing to have the silver dollar tized directly, or by limitation of the coin-age, the Secretary proposes to have a flexible dollar, and for a Minister of Finance this is the most extraordinary proposition of ancient or modern times. He proposes that the Director of the National Munt shall put himsalf in communication with the Board of Brokers in London, and receive two quoweight to correspond with these quetations.

Assuming that at the present price of silver and has really not seen or felt hard times; it will take 400 grains of pure silver to be

doilars of that weight from 10 to 12 o'clock; if at noon the price of aller advance, then he will coin dollars weighing 898 grains from 1 to 8 o'clock; and thus daily there will be dollars of different sizes coined be Monday forenoon may weigh 400 grains of silver; in the afternoon, 405; on Tuesday forenoon, 399 grains; in the afternoon, 406 grains; Wednesday the size of the dollar may fall to 385 grains, and on Thursday morning be back to 400 grains; while on Friday 3711 grains may be all that is repurchase a gold dollar. This is the scheme which Mr. Sherman actually proposes,—eterible dollar, whose weight is to be changed twice a day, or oftener, according to the condition of the London gold market! If such a dollar be ever authorized, the inventor should have his head, from the tip of his chin to the extremity of his ears, graven on both sides of the coin. It should be known forever as the "SHERMAN dollar," lest by any accident mankind should fail to know that he invented it. Having made the dollar flexible, one to be enlarged or reduced from day to day, let him at the same time devise a flexible yard-stick and a flexible bushel. and let them and the dollar be known fat and wide as the creations of John Sherman, invented by him to make all things equal at all times and under all circumstances to

everybody.

The peril of the country is not in the com bination of the banks,-they live by suffer-Secretary of the Treasury to execute the Silver law. Since February last he has coined 18,000,000 only of silver dollars, and has held \$14,000,000 of that in the Treasury vaults. His excuse that he cannot get it on when his disbursements for salaries alone are perhaps three times as great as the whole coinage will deceive no one. The law directs more than four millions a month. This gives the Secretary a discretion which, conidering his avowed purpose to demonetize the dollar and keep it from circulation, wholly misplaced. That discretion must be removed, and before Congress adjourns, if not before resumption, all restrictions upon the coinage of silver should be abolished. It is only by the free coinage of the silver dol lar that the country can be protected against the Secretary of the Treasury to force an exclusive gold currency, to force an ever rising value of gold and an ever-falling value of all kinds of property.

SOME MISTAKES OF CURTIS.

Harper's Weekly discusses some questions well and others weakly. It is wise on Civil-Service matters, but otherwise on the silver question, as witness the following from its sene of the 7th, -next Saturday :

issue of the 7th,—next Saturday:

There has been a confused notion in many minds that as good and silver are the 'money of the Constitution," all that was necessary for financial relief was to issue plenty of gold and silver coins. This view has assumed that they would circulate together, and that it would make no difference to the workman whether he were paid in gold or silver dollars. This is part of the filmsion under which many honest workingmen have labored. They have been shown very clearly in the discussion of the autumn, thus when the Government coins 85 cents work of

tract in regard to the monetary use of silver. The "silver question" is certainly not his "strong holt." With all due respect for Mr. Lungay WILLIAM Cripris' statement he w saw an 85-cent legal-tender silver dollar in his life, nor never saw the man that did. There is no money in circulation in United States that will buy a standard silver dollar for 85 cents, or 95 cents, or 99 cents. Mr. Curtis may go into any market or store in all New York, and if he purchases 85 cents' worth of articles and lays down a standard silver dollar the shopkeeper will eturn him 15 cents in change; and if he outs down a gold dollar he will get back no nore. There is no shop in New York where he can purchase more of any commodity for a gold than for a silver dollar. challenge him to name the place. There is no workingman in that city who will labor one minute longer than for a silver dollar. Let Currs try the experiment and con-vince himself. He has a sentimental idea that a gold dollar is worth 15 cents more than silver one, but, when tested by the cold actualities of business experience, it is not o, and there is not a particle of difference between them in purchasing power anywhere in the United States, and, of course, they are exactly equal in paying debts. Mr. CURTIS is the victim of an "illusion" when e supposes that the two coins do not circuate together on equal terms, and when he thinks that the gold coin is more valuable to the "honest workingman" than the silver coin. We can assure him that it nakes not the slightest difference to the workingman whether he is paid in gold or alver dollars, except that the former is so mall a coin the receiver runs considerable risk of losing it, and for this reason he will

be apt to prefer the silver dollar. Mr. Custis expresses the opinion that silver dollars continue to be coined at the rate of 2,000,000 monthly, the "currency of the world will be driven out of the country, etc. We take it for granted that he means gold by the expression "currency of the world," which shows how badly he is osted on the currency question. fact is, that half the world use silver exclusively; more than one-quarter use and silver interchangeably; and ess than a quarter use the gold standard with silver in large quantities for subsidiary surposes. Half the coin money in the work silver strange as the fact may appear to Mr. CURTIS. At the coinage rate of only \$2,000,000 of silver per month, it will re quire whole generations of time, perhap enturies, for white money to drive out the yellow, and then fail in doing it. As silve money increases in quantity, the demand for gold will decrease, and its dearness will also line. The more silver is thrown into irculation the cheaper gold will become by eason of the reduced demand and use for it. France floats in active circulation 300 million dollars of legal-tender silver, without " driv ing out the gold " money. The circulation this vast quantity of silver ha the effect of preventing gold from becoming dear in that country. Gold in the basis of 15 ounces of the latter to 1 of the former; and, with this double standard and abundance of gold and silver, France and has really not seen or felt hard times; while England and Germany—mono-metal

gold countries—are sorely afflicted by finan-cial stringency and industrial distress among the masses. Gold rises in value, while property, labor, and prosperity declines and with-

So far, then, from the presence of silver noney causing a "fluctuating currency with consequent paralysis of industry and enter-rise," it is just the reverse. The double standard steadies values, prevents paralysis of business, cures hard times, and keeps the heels of enterprise in steady motion.

THE "NATIONALS" AT WASHINGTON. The snub which the flat-money lunatic ented the played-out politicians and demagognes who hope to live upon that delusion from concentrating at Washington with the purpose of making a desperate effort to ecure recognition. Their programme is to coax some of the Democrats with a strong penchant for fiat money to act independently with the few members who were elected as Nationals, and thereby secure a balance of power for the organization of the new House. If they should snoceed in this attempt, which s not at all probable, the only result would be to dictate to the Democratic cancus or defeat its action in regard to the officers of Congress. Their balance of power would not hold in matters of financial legislation, which more Democrats will vote with the Republicans than there will be Independents vote with soft-money Democrats.

In the meantime the representatives of the fiat-money party at Washington are doing all they can to bring their party and its ideas into contempt. At a so-called "conference" hey adopted a resolution which is simply idiculous in the face of the report of the cretary of the Treasury as to the resource of the Government and the preparation for resumption. This resolution "denounces the resumption of specie payments as a fraud and delusion, impracticable in this or any other civilized country." The statement is preposterously false as well as presumptuous, France and England maintain specie basis on precisely the same plan pro-posed for the United States, viz., by keeping the coin and currency in circulation side by side through ready interconvertibility umption is not, therefore, impracticable 'in any other country." As to its being a fraud," we cannot understand what that neans. It would certainly be a fraud not resume, because the currency which it is proposed to redeem consists of notes ssued by the Government as promises pay. If there is any fraud about the matter in fulfilling the Government promise, di au The Nationals are unreasonably rash

enturing a prediction that resumption will be impossible just on the eve of the attempt. and in spite of all the conditions favorable to its success. There are two circumstances specially that should have deterred them from placing themselves on such a record. The Government has been accumulating gold n great quantities for more than a year, and he available gold in the market has din ished in proportion. How is it then, that, in spite of this withdrawal of gold from the parket, and in spite of the demand for gold for certain exclusive uses, the premium thereon has constantly decreased until there is scarcely a perceptible shade of difference between gold and greenbacks? No influence has brought this about except the mere promise of resumption, and if a prom ise can do so much it must enjoy the confidence of the people, which is the chief essential to the accomplishment and main-tenance of resumption. Another point which the Nationals have evidently overlooked that the owners of gold have always trusted the Government with it; indeed, have sought the advantage of Government saferoment's experience, with the difference that, instead of issuing certificates of deposit the Treasury will give greenbacks (payable on demand in gold) in exchange for the gold sent for deposit and safe-keeping. It would have been a much safer prediction if the Nationals had said that more gold will voluntarily seek the Treasury vaults than will

be demanded from the Government. Fortunately, the Nationals are in no sition to retard or embarrass the work of re sumption. Such balance of power as they claim, or as they may be able to acquire by the defection of soft-money Democrats from their own party organization, will not be Congress, and before that time resumption will have been so firmly established that the issue will be forgotten, except when those who made it shall bring themselves into contempt by recalling it. Before the meeting of the next Congress gold, silver, and Government currency will be in circulation side by side throughout this country as France; the people and business of the United States will enjoy the same benefits from that condition of things as are now enjoyed in France; and at the same time. there will be more gold in the Treasury vanits than there is to-day.

THE ROYAL PILGRIMS' PROGRESS. The advent of the Marquis of LOBNE and his Royal spouse, or, to put it more correctly, the advent of the Princess Louise and her husband, in Canada has produced an outburs of flunkevism which seems to know no limit of servility, and a crowd of JENKINSES, followers, followers, and a crowd of JENKINSES, followers, and a crowd of the cro lowing in the wake of the Royal procession from Halifax to Ottawa, have served up the tid-bits of tondyism in a manner not only to tickle the fetish worshipers in the De minion, but our own republican snobs as well. This spirit of flunkevism is not confined to the aristocracy of Canada, but seems to pervade all ranks and conditions. Politicians, churches, charitable societies, firemen, militia, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Irishmen, Indians, school-children, and the mates of the orphan asylums, have taken their turn in doing homage to the Princess and acknowledging loyalty, and the papers are now filled with grumblings from small towns where the worthy, worshiping burghers were not presented to the Princess by the Mayors, who absorbed all the glory they could to the exclusion of the small fry. In reading over the long and tedious narrative of adulation, one cannot help being struck with the devotion of the orphans who were routed out of the asylum in Mon treal to throw flowers at the Royal pair and sing "God Save the Queen," who says Jenkins, the Princess and Maronis were visibly affected by the loyalty of the children! There is something very touching and tender in this infantile, vealy patriotism, love of country, and adoration of th Crown. But as it is altogether probable that they would have sung "Whoa, Emma" with the same gusto to a passing circus, we may fairly question the depth of loyalty which pervades the average Canadian orphan asylum. There is not wanting very good evidence

to show that this remarkable display of floukeyism was produced for a purpose, and

that it is part of the programme as originally laid out by Bucoscorpe to bring the Do-minion nearer to the Crown, and to sheck the growing democratic tendencies which proximity to this country has superinduced. The priests in older times paraded the effi-gies of their gods through the streets to prouse and rekindle the popular devotion.

The Princess and Marquis seem to have been put to very much the same purpose by SEACONSFIELD, who accomplishes brough the medium of pomp and pageant They have been placed on show, have been paraded from town to town with all possible itter, and the reflected rays of the Crown have been concentrated upon the people like the shaft of light from a calcium burner. Back of all the gush and nonsens dental to this show there is the well-de fined plan of BEACONSFIELD and the arist ratic element of the Government to brin and to increase the loyalty as well as the aristocratic sentiment of the Dominion by setting up a little Royal Court of the genuine blue blood in their midst. There is in Can ada a palpable growth of democratic tendencies, and in some quarters a growing de-sire for closer identification with the United tates. To check these tendencies has been the main purpose of BEACONSFIELD in securing the appointment of the Marquis of Loans. A policy of protection against the United States has already been made the key-note of the new Administration, but it is shrewdly hinted by a correspondent of the London Times that this tariff adjustment is only temporary makeshift to bring about reciprocity between the two countries by showing Americans the disastrous effects of losin markets, while there are others who antic pate the ultimate result of a complete Zollve ein treaty. Such a treaty, and the resu o which it may lead, socially and political s well as commercially, are particular readed by Beaconsfield. To offset this ne has delivered this master stroke, and ha ought to interpose the Royal blood between the Canadians and their democratic neigh ors over the line. From present appear ances, it would have been a greater stroke to have made the Princess Queen of Canada and the Marquis a "Prince Consort." Even such a case, the outburst of flunkeyisn ould not have been greater. It may be however, that there will come a relapse, and that the Canadian people will tire of the uppets. Should the Marquis retain his office ing enough, he may see this democratic entiment, which is now buried out of sight nder Royal fuss and feathers, come to the urface again and precipitate a conflict upon he important question whether the Crown hall be allowed to raise a barrier that shal effectually shut off the two English-speaking nations of the Western Continent. this effort to array prejudices against the United States and to disturb friendly relaions, there must at some day arise some powerful influences. Meanwhile our Canadian neighbors will have their little day of glorifiation over the programme prepared for them by BEACONSPIELD; but when the day is over and the wreaths are faded and the finery

grows tawdry, other questions will come up, and what then? Will the loyalty hold out? PERMANDO WOOD'S THEPPRETURE It is evidently the purpose of the Northern emocrats in Congress to approve and susain the disreputable methods whereby Re publican majorities in Southern districts have been defrauded of their rights. The peech of FERNANDO WOOD, Democratic lead r in the House, is a sufficient notice of such ntention. It is discourteous and unparliamentary to criticise the President's message very thing in his haste to assure the Southern buildozers that they might expect aid motive for this ready indorsement of fraude pon the ballot-box and the violent disfrer chisement of colored voters is almost as base as the act itself. The "Solid South" is a ecessary condition to Democratic control of the General Government, and the representatives from the "Solid South " comp majority and dictate the action of the Demo ratic cancus. Hence the willingness of the Northern Democratic doughfaces to approv of any amount of fraud, corruption, and intimidation that may be necessary to control the Southern elections, and hence their eagerness to curry favor with their Southern

asters in the caucus, FERNANDO WOOD's speech on that portion the President's message relating to the othern elections was not merely an impertinence, but a disgraceful exhibition of unscrupulous partisanship. There were just frauds were charged in only two States which he spoke of as "isolated instances, and the second to the effect that some 4.000 emocrats had been illegally prevented from roting in New York City at the late election and many thousands more intimidated by the arrests that were made. It would be difficult to conceive of a lamer apology for fraud. The President had directed the attention of Congress to the abuses at the South in the mildest and most inoffensive way, and to answer that these abuses should not be investigated because they were con spicuous in "only" two States, or to justify resistance to investigation by charging that there had been frauds in a Northern city, is kind of logic which nobody but a confirmed and reckless demagogue would ever

think of using.

A brief restatement of the frauds in South Carolina will help to give an idea of what the Democratic majority in Congress propose to approve. The "tissue-paper" bal lots, of a size and character well suited to voting by the handful at a time, were distributed generally throughout the State, so that the movement to carry the elections by fraud had the concurrence of the entire Democratic party in the State. Since the election, no pains are taken to conceal this system of fraud. but the white voters laugh about it and regard it as an exceedingly clever commendable piece of strategy. During the campaign Republican meetings were broken up by armed and uniformed bodies, and Republican candidates were driven out of the State. When election day came there were none but Democratic judges allowed at the polls, and neither Republican candidates nor Republican challengers were permitted to participate in the ounting of the votes, nor even to look on while the count was proceeding. United States Supervisors and Deputy United States Marshals were driven from the polls, and arrested and imprisoned for attempting to appeal to the Courts, for the local Justices nd juries were all in sympathy with the frauds and violence. This is the state of things which the Democrats in Congress are ready to approve to the extent that their eader resents a mild suggestion from the

late election in New York City as Funyayou Woon charged, this would not be a reason for stifling an investigation into the frauds com charge is false. The late election in New York City was a triumph over the party of fraud, in which honest Democrats and Re fraud, in which honest Democrats and Republicans co-operated to defeat Tammany. The 4,000 men whom Mr. Wood says were "illegally prevented" from voting were repeaters who attempted to vote on the authority of the fraudulent naturalization-papers of 1868. There were some 24,000 of these issued in 1868 as one of the corrupt means taken to carry the State for SEYMOUR. The foreigner who received these papers have probably all been fairly and legally naturalized since then, but the fraudulentapapers are still used by Tammany for the voting of the emigrants newly arrived, and to enable hired repeaters o vote early and often. After some 4,000 these certificates had been rejected at the late election, and the villains who attempted to vote thereon had been arrested and imprisoned, the remainder of the gang got frightened and flid not attempt to vote. Was because of the exclusion of repeaters that the regular Democratic ticket in New York ten, and FERNANDO WOOD's majority whittled down from 5,000 or 6,000 to a few

hundred?
The Democrats in Congress cannot evad the responsibility for the deliberate nullificathe Southern States. If they resist an investigation, their conduct will be tantamount to a confession of all that has been charged; if they consent to an investigation, there will be such a showing as to render a white washing report impotent. The resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. BLANK is broad enough to include the frauds in any Wood can prove any fraud in New York, or dation in Massachusetts, they will have an opportunity to do so; but, in the meantime, their statements to this effect will not ward off the proposed exposure of the villainies that have been practiced by the ex-Confederates to disfranchise the negro voters of the South. ._

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS content with having practiced the most in amons frauds ever known in the political history of this country, are now engaged in prosecuting Republicans who have dared to protest against these outrages. There are now on trial at Orangeburg, S. C., three Re-publicans—EUGENE A. WEBSTER, the Deputy Postmaster: Mr. Livingston, the Sheriff of the County; and SANDY KETT, a colored man, who was a Deputy United States Mar shal on election-day—upon the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the counting of the votes on the evening of the election. As under the laws of South Carolina no witness for the defense can be heard in a pre liminary case, the testimony was ex parts. Even with the whole machinery of the court in its hands, and unlimited opportunities for manufacturing and introducing all kinds of testimony without challenge, the utmost that the prosecution could lish showed that on the evento go in and keep the tally of the Repubrequest was made by LIVINGSTON and KETTT. and they were refused. For asking permission to witness the counting of the the Justice, after acknowledging to one of

them that the testimony would not warrant indictment by a Grand Jury, and that he

should discharge them if it were not for the

pressure of the crowd, placed them under

onds to appear at the next term of Court A correspondent of the New York Tribune. writing from Orangeturg, gives some of the details of the manner in which the election was conducted at that place. Notwithstanding the promise of the Governor that one of the three Commissioners of Election should be a Republican, no Republican was se lected. The managers at all the polls in the county were Democrats. A great number of State Constables were chosen for each poll, and these were all Democrats, and they were instructed to arrest any negro they pleased and not to interfere with white mer putting more than one ballot into a box. The State law requires that the vote shall be counted in public, and in past years the Republicans have counted it in the open court room. This time the vote was counted in a small room, with the window-shutters closed and the door barred. We have already stated hat the the ee deputies who express ire to witness the count have been arrested although the statutes give general deputies the right to be present at all polling places with uprestricted access to the place where the votes are being cast or counted. The result of the election is thus stated by the

Tribune's correspondent: When the box was opened at the Orangebi When the lox was opened at the Orangebu the number of votes was found to be 340 in of the number of names on the poil-list, she that the box bad been stuffed to that extent. number of Recubilizar votes in the box we excessive, but the Democratic vote could a accounted for except by the "kins-joke" fraud. In fact, the Democratic vote all over county was a very light one, and yet a Ropul majority of at least 2,000 was by fraud convinto a Democratic majority of 1,500. The tap paper tickers were used at every poil in this cobut two, and at those, which are in the for the Edisto River, the Democratis have always a majority. At those two points the election honest, and at one of them the Democratic beaten for the first time since Reconstruct while at the other the Democratic majority reduced one-nalf. At every other point "kiss-joke" tickels were used by the Democratic and although the white people showed less in est than usual in the election, and the Democratic vote was actually reduced, the Democratic gawere ebormous.

The scenes at the Orangeburg poll were repeated in various sections of the State. Other Republican deputies were not only denied the right guaranteed to them by the laws of South Carolina, but have been rested for presuming to ask for that right, and in some cases have been refused bail, and are now in jail awaiting trial. Every detail of the Democratic method of carrying the election was in deliberate defiance not only of the United States laws but of the laws of South Carolina, There was no attempt at concealment of the frauds, the laws were deliberately set as de, the courts were bulldozed into submission, and the infamous work went on without challenge or check. Not a single Republican was allowed acc to the ballot-boxes or permitted to with the count. And now come these Box ballot-box stuffers, holding men under arres who asked for their lawful rights, and ask What are you going to do about it? The arrest of these men is in the nature of a taunt as insulting as the frauds committed by their prosecutors was infamous. The President has only do his duty in promptly recognizing the gravity of the situation in South Carolina and mak-ing it the burden of his message to Congress.

ition if he did not go to the very ex of the law enforcing its provisions, and Con-gress will be untrue to its duty if it does not furnish him with every lawful agency he may require in guarding elections in that State, in restoring the xights of citizenship to thous who have been disfranchised, and in severe y punishing the wretches who have committed

Louis Kosauru, the Hungarian patriot, har furnished a curious memorandum to a Hungarian newspaper upon the history of the Bonan question. From this memorandum it appears that the question of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia first arose in 1851 at the instance of Prince Schwarzenberg, who was anxiousny consolidate Austrian power by annexing Bossia, Herzegovina, and a part of Macedonia, as as to make Salonica an Austrian port. Before my decision was arrived at, the Prince died and nothing was heard of the proposition until 1822, when NAPOLEON III. offered Austria the Princiwhen Napoleon III, offered Austria the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia in exchange for a cession of Galicia to the Poles. Austria asked for Bosnia and Herzegovins, but as Napoleon was unwilling to weaken Turkey, it fall through. It was revived in 1870 when the Czoch leader, Dr. RIEGER, made substantially same proposition upon the ground that Aust could have no future except as a Slavonic Str. could have no future except as a Slavonic State.

The proposition in this form was rejected, but
the occupation of Bosnia again came up as
prominent question upon the outbreak of the
Bosnian insurrection in 1873, which was fomented by Anstria. The remainder of the his-

Bosnian insurrection in 1873, which was tomented by Anistria. The remainder of the history is thus told by Kossuth:

On the 8th of July, 1873, occurred the famousinterview of Reichstadt, at which the Crar assured
the Emperor Flancis Joseph that itsenia would be
coded to Austria-Hungary. But when the Treaty
of San Stefano became known, Anistria percursed
that Russia did not intend to Reco her promise,
and Count Andrassy began to negotiate with Engiand for an anti-Russian alliume. The Crar,
alarmed, sent Isvavier to Vienna to appease the
Austrial Government, and to promise that means
would be found at the Congress for securing to
Austrial-Hungary the possession of Bosnia and
Herzegovina. The negotiations with England then
fell through, Count Andrassy hopese the Rusian demands, especially that with reference to
Bessarabia, in the hope that Russia would offer
her Hosnia and Herzegovina. This, however,
Russia refused to do, though she promised not to
oppose the proposal if any other Peets would
make it. Count Andrassy then ambied to Prisce
Bismanck; and, the latter having asso cires a reread, the Count threatened to leave the Congress
Bismanck; and the latter having asso cires a reregardly took the opportunity of thereby facilitating the execution of the treaty witch had
already been concluded with regard to Cyprus.

From this it appears not only that the occupation is part of the programme anopted by
the Great Powers for the ultimate partition of
Turkey, but that Austria has had her eggs on
this province for nearly thirty years. Under
such circumstances it is not likely that Austria,
once having gained noncession, will ever admdon't.

One of our exchanges comp banks refuse to take them on deposit, and, as they are legal-tender for only \$5, they have tendency to accumulate at centres of business in San Francisco, New York, Chicago,

t remarks:

There is a small surplus over the wants of netal rade in circulation, as shown by the act of any There is a small surplus over the wants of retail trade in circulation, as snown by the set of may discount at all existinc; but it is probasic that a simple announcement by the Tressury that it would redeem those coins on demand would be smitten to induce their more general use is larger transactions, and so, without inconvenience to the Tressury, bring their value up to par.

The Cincinnati Commercial, commenting on this save:

this, says:

The French treatment of subsidiary coin is a fection. The legal-tender quality of this coil instead to fifty trance, but the Government at takes it without limit. This piaces in the hand the Government all that the people do not repe and preserves the balance. It is the obvious it do, and yet we presume nothing can be a here. The opposition comes first from the general product of the control of

A fellow out in Kansas by the name of Min RETT has the merit of telling the public through the columns of the Troy Ch of just west a bim. In a card he says that "Whereas, when I am intoxicated, I am not competent to make contracts; and whereas, I have been taken advantage of on several recent occasions in such contracts, I hereby notify all persons that hereafter I shall not fulfill any contracts made by ne when drunk." That is to the point; but nestion might be raised as to the exact st in the process of getting drunk when Mr. Mas-nirr's incapacity to make valid contracts would commence. If the publication of this card is sufficient notice and bar to suits, would a Court hold that, when Mr. MERRITI was half drunk, his contracts were half void? It is a case that night puzzle the lawyers.

The St. Louis people are just now discussing the propriety of adopting a water-meter. In order to prevent the great waste of water on the part of careless housekeepers. The Com-mon Council seems to be in favor of it, but it is vigorously opposed by the press of the city, principally on the ground, as one of the papers asserts, that "St. Louis is confessedly a dirty city, in the sense that it is hard to keep the person thoroughly clean on account of the all-pervading soot." It is a filter and not a meter that is wanted in St. Louis. The water is 10 filthy that the meter must be gauged for meaaring mud in order to be of any services

The New York Observer cites, the case of an ntelligent Kentucky Presb terian minister wo n his prayer on Monday morning reminded to Lord that "Thou hast seen by the mor papers how the Sabbath was desecrated day." Another evidence of the value daily papers. The story reminds a friend at our elbow of a gentleman who was always referring to his visit to Europe. Being asked to aray on one occasion, he began with "O Lord, Thou knowest that when we were in Europe," and so

There are different ways of looking at the same thing. Here comes a Connecticut pape that is abxious to exculpate Transa, and ears

same subject, and sums up its observation
But, when a man attempts to steal so
which the Court to waich he has appealed
is not his, is he not a thorough thieft

The largest issue: of dollars have, it speams been made at New York and San Francisch, ambave immediately found their way tack to the Trensury, as we have so often posted out their inevitably must. — Agus York Times. An assertion to the same effect we have seen in the New York Tomes and other New York papers between 100 and 225 times during this year. Will the Times answer whather gold dollars do not also find their way immediately heals to the Tenans answer whather gold dollars do not also find their way immediately heals to the Tenans answer whather gold dollars do not also find their way immediately heals to the Tenans and tenans and the tenans and tenans and the tenans and back to the Treasury? And why is it, say

One of the Wisconsin Congressmen told One of the Wisconsin Congression of friend on his way to Washington that he hoped to get there in season to "dissuade" MATT CARPENTER from becoming a candidate for the United States Scente. He ought to have "disconsing the control of the control sualed "Marr before he accepted that "eall," brightating in his own office, and signed by Tom. Dick, and Harry, to run for Hows's sett on the European plan. However, Marr's dature will not hurt anybody but himself

As to that alleged quarret or jealousy be tween Miss Kellogg and Mile. Litta the Cleveland Lesier says: "Mile. Litta's prival letters, we are glad to say, do not confirm the sensational reports of Miss Kellogg's jesious of her triumphs. Moreover, Miss Kellogs, pecumiarily interested in the success of the

ditional and historical aptitude St. Louis reporter is known

A slander suit of consid came to an end dast work in at Charlesson in this state. sensation on account of the hi parties. Miss AGNES BLAC parties. Miss designed a young tion of character. Both are laud. The jury returned a very guilty, and assessed

Numerous letters from the Congressional District are to friends of Congressman Whim out as a candidate for Senate at the proper time, he is the personal and politicate the lists, or to even sancticular are making in his

When little Humpty-Dum ting monkey-shines in the ais on Monday, boasting of who party will do, some one ough the little chap of the gre vote. The decrease in both sentary to both of th

A Western paper felicita community where it is put the yellow fever, but be another troupe of burnt-

THE TRIBUNE bad no so nati Enquirer and suggests for their Exposition. It is vested rights. We've got

The Governor has made a "State Printer Expert" in the Mr. WILLIAM E. SMITH, of F had large experience in the He is a capable man, and well the state of the state discharge the duties of the skillful expert can protect from large loss.

The question is under disc perform there all winter license. Other shows are t tended that Congress shoulds exhibit Mr. Cox without payi

ngton Post says that "it is n say that he injects an entire e parting of his coat-tails when not less than four cantos into

Representative were either were defeated at the polls,

now know them will soon forever. What a nice din make; only no house is large them all at a time. Since the rumor became throne of Bulgaria has bee Presdent GRANT, it is said to

that country. They think GE and that there will then be It is passing strange that i the "Great Fraud,"—a subjections of the Democratic party

years. it would probably begin by CANNON, Representative or Utah. He is a representative that the term implies, and than most of the other men

Sayeth the Cleveland Le to investigate the shorteon brother, who is accused of sw ter of building the Chieng Says an excited and despo

coinage, the very best part of No; our libertles are not quit high prerogative of growling The impression produced

President's hopeful view (Southern policy included, is the familiar couplet of Pors: aquounced as candidate for Se House. Mr. WATTERSON says

ion, as well as by a gener The principal business of the ing in Washington recently se size to make some sort of candidates for Speaker of Their capital to trade on is m

That the Japanese are ran be forms of civiliza thirteen hours to dress for a

The Hon. John S. Potten, sul at Wurtemburg, makes a Department by which it ap Americans go to Europe es \$100,000,000 annually.

ery "Let us alone." It prom the cupher dispatch business will not ask it to do to

"PERMANDY WED" put

Little Humpty-Dumpty pearance in the House on the session. He made the gallo so funny. Cox is always fur The efforts of the Time office after his defeat co

The vert United States souri will be the Hon. Sixt the St. Louis Republican can

A Cleveland paper speaks as "one of the most succe thorn." The silver dollar will be y partisan motive. He would is duty and unfit for his ponot go to the very extre every lawful agency he may ding elections in that State, rights of citizenship to those disfranchised, and in severe'y

r upon the history of the Box. lling to weaken Turkey, it fell revived in 1870 when the Czoch except as a Slavonic State. of Bosnia again came up as a

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attere to Vienna to appease the ment, and to bromme that means the Congress for securing to the Dosecsaion of Bossia and engentiations with England them unt Andrasay having made to macceptable demand of a subsidy, astra did not oppose the Ruspecially that with reference to the bope that Russia would offer Herzegovina. This, however, do, themes her bromised not to osail if any other Peser would Andrasay then applied to Prince the latter having also given a rehreatened to leave the Congress, by suggested that Lord Saliske the proposal, and the latter opportantly of thereby facilition of the treaty which had luided with regard to Cypras." the programme adopted b Austria has had her eyes or nearly thirty years. Under it is not likely that Austria

isco, New York, Chicago,

t of telling the public through the Troy Ch of just wont alls e says that "Whereas, when I am not competent to make hereas. I have been taken ad-reral recent occasions in such by notify all persons that here-fulfill any contracts made by That is to the point; but the be raised as to the exact stage getting drunk when Mr. MER publication of this card is bar to suits, would a Court ud bar to suits, would a Court
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beople are just now discussing adopting a water-neter. In the great waste of water on the bousekeepers. The Commits to be in favor of it, but it of the city. osed by the press of the ciry, e ground, as one of the papers t. Louis is confessedly a dirty that it is hard to keep the per-plean on account of the all-St. Louis. The water is so ter must be gauged for measure to be of any service.

Presb terian minister who londay morning reminded the u hast seen by the morning abbath was descrited yesterdence of the value of the estory reminds a friend at our man who was always referring ope. Being asked to pray on began with "O Lord, Thou m we were in Europe," and so

rent ways of looking at the re comes a Connecticut paper o exculpate Tribus, and says: his own property: Tribus was office was his. Had he stolen it it would have been no crime, for

isconsin Coorressmen told a to Washington that he hoped season to "dissuade" Marr becoming a candidate for the late. He ought to have "disfore be accepted that "call," a own office, and signed by larry to run for Hows's seatolan. However, Marriscandint anybody but himself.

leged quarrel or jealousy be-LOGG and Mile. Litra, the says: "Mile. Litra's private risd to say, do not confirm the s of Miss Krillogd's jealousy

Moreover, Miss Krilogo is sted in the success of the

sums up its observations thus:
in attempts to steal something
o which he has appealed decides
t a thorough thie? The Porren Committee already sends out the "It was alone." It promises to go through the capter dispatch business provided Congress will not ask it to do too much and be too is of dollars have, it appears. York and San Francisco, and found their way back to the we so often pointed out they have lork Times. The same effect we have seen to the same effect whether gold to find their way immediately any 1 And why is it, say?

"PREMINDY WED" put his foot in it in coming the Southern cesspool on the first day of the assaion. Gen. Garrini Dwarmed him up a way to remind him of something more to

Little Humoty-Dumpty Cox put in his ap-pearance in the House on the first day of the ession. He made the galleries laugh, he was so funny. Cox is always funny.

The afforts of the Times to keep KERN in office after his defeat corresponded with its efforts to elect him. Neither were crowned

The next United States Senator from Mis-touri will be the Hon. SAMUEL T. GLOVER, if the St. Louis Republican can do the business for

A Cleveland paper speaks of Prof. MATREWS as "one of the most successful Western au-

the silver dollar will be the ruin of Joun

which Mile. LITTA's success does WINTER WHEAT. much to promote. She is a partner of Mr.
STRAKOSCH in this enterprise, and a share of
every dollar attracted by Mile. Litta goes into

per pocket." It then goes on to recite the tra-

mional and historical aptitude for lying which

a slander suit of considerable importance

a slander suit of Constant and important court at Charlesson to this State. If caused a great specifion on account of the high standing of the protein on account of the high standing of the protein on account of the high standing of the protein. Miss Agnes Black, aged 17, sued

parties. MISS AGNES BLACK, aged 17. sued Jack PEMBERTON, a young man, for defama-tion of character. Both are residents of Oak-land. The jury returned a verdict finding PEM-nearon guilty, and assessed the damages at \$1000.

Numerous letters from the First Wisconsin Congressional District are to the effect that the friends of Congressman WILLIAMS will bring him out as a candidate for the United States

senate at the proper time. Mr. WILLIAMS says be is the personal and political friend of all the other candidates, and stubbornly refuses to en-

other candidates, and studently refuses to en-

When little Humpty-Dumpty Cox was cutmonkey-shines in the aisles of the House Monday, boasting of what the Democratic

triends are making in his behalf.

perty will do, some one ought to have rem

ples:
Dear genit of the calcined cork,
Knights of the musty jest.
Bring out at least one brand-new joke,
Or else go to everlasting (hot) rest.

THE TRIBUNE bad no sooner intimated the

the next Illinois State Fair, which is to be held a Chicago, as everybody knows, would have the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess Louise

a the drawing cards, than up starts the Chein nati Enquirer and suggests that they be secured for their Exposition. It is an infringement of vasted rights. We've got a pre-emption on

The Governor has made a good selection for "State Printer Expert" in the appointment of

Mr. William E. Smith, of Rockford, who has had large experience in the printing business. he is capable man, and will conscientiously

discharge the duties of the office. An honest

municipal authorities in Washington City whether Little Sunset Cox shall be allowed to

perform there all winter without paying license. Other shows are taxed, and it is con

exhibit Mr. Cox without paying for it.

ded that Congress shouldn't be permitted t

Breaking of the grace and dignity with which

It is passing strange that the President of the United States should send his annual message to Congress without a single word in it about

ground the entire time of all the great intel-

lects of the Democratic party for the past two

If Congress should take a rattle at Polygamy, it would probably begin by "bonneing" Mr. Cannon, Representative or Delegate from Utah. He is a representative Mormon, with all that the term implies, and has five wives more than most of the other members of Congress.

Sayeth the Cleveland Leader: "Perhaps

CLARRON N. POTTER will have an opportunity to investigate the shortcomings of his own brother, who is accused of swindling in the mat-

ter of building the Chicago Custom-Hou There seems to be no peace for the wicked."

Says an excited and despondent newspaper

"When our Government assumes to regulate trace by tariff, and to fix values by arbitrary conage, the very best part of liberty is gone." No; our liberties are not quite all gone. The high prerogative of growling is still left us.

The impression produced by reading the resident's hopeful view of everything, his Sathern policy included, is well expressed by

Eope aprings eternal in the human breast, Man never is, but always to be blest.

Coursesman BLACKBURN has been formally anounced as candidate for Speaker of the next flors. Mr. WATTERSON says: "He will enter the contest backed by a united Kentucky dele-

sation, as well as by a general support from all

The principal business of the Greenback meeting in Washington recently seemed to be a desire to make some sort of a trade with the caddinates for Speaker of the next House. Their capital to trade on is mighty small.

That the Japanese are rapidly taking on all

the forms of civilization and adapting them-selves to the polite customs of refined society is found in the fact that it takes a Japanese lady

rteen hours to dress for a party.

lar couplet of Pope:

Reports from Thirty Counties in the State of Kansas.

The Area Largely Reduced by the Prevailing Dry Weather.

Small Grains Threshed Yielding Satisfactorily.

Avisoron, Atchison Co., Dec. 8.—The weather has been dry, but warm, and the winter wheat is not injured. Twenty per cent more sown than in 1877. Threshing over, and good

HURON, Atchison Co., Dec. 3.—The area of winter wheat is fully 20 per cent above 1877. Ground is in fine condition for plowing. Wheat is very rank and thick. Small grain all threshed, and yield excellent. Muscoraн, Atchison Co., Dec. 3.—Twenty

per cent more wheat sown than usual. The dry fall makes it look bad. BENTON, Butler Co., Dec. 3.—Rather less than weather gives the fields an unpromising look at present. Threshing nearly done, with only a moderate yield.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., Dec. 3.—The acre-

party will do, some one ought to have reminded the fittle chap of the great falling off in his own wite. The decrease in both his and Woon's wate at the last election was anything but com-plementary to both of those Bourbon Demoage of winter wheat sown is about an average crop, but was sown very late on account of drouth. Fields, instead of looking green, look like fresh plowing.

His prown Co., Dec. 3.—Twenty per cent more winter wheat sown than usual. It is a good stand and looks well. Small grain all threshed. A Western paper felicitates itself that the community where it is published has escaped the yellow fever, but bemoans the fact that

another troupe of burnt-cork fellows are on their may thither. It then enters this touching threshed.

SHERMAN CITY, Cherokee Co., Dec. 8.—
Drouth and the low price of wheat, has reduced
the area sown one-half. Ground has been too
dry to come up well. Thin and uneven. Early damaged some by fly.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., Dec. 3.—Ground ex-

GHARD. Crawford Co., Dec. 3.—Ground exceedingly hard on account of dry weather. What wheat is sown looks well, but area is small. Fiatists below par.

SEDAN, Chataque Co., Dec. 3.—Not more than 40 per cent of the usual average sown. Looks thin. No rain since sowing.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Dec. 3.—Kather more than usual area of winter wheat sown. Wheat is looking well, and stands the dry weather well. weather well.

JUNCTION CITT, Davis Co., Dec. 3.—The dry
weather has reduced the acreage of wheat, and
that which has been sown needs rain very much.
Threshing is nearly done, wheat yielding thirty
husbeit.

ABDILENE, Dickinson Co., Dec. 3.—Drouth has reduced the acreage of wheat 50 per cent. Grain threshed and yield satisfactory.

WOODBINE, Dickinson Co., Dec. 3.—Two-thirds the amount of winter wheat has been sown. Early sown looks very well. Late not up yet. Grain all threshed and yield good.

HIGHLAND, Donibhan Co., Dec. 3.—Full acreage of winter wheat sown and looking fairly. Little thin on account of late sowing and dry weather. Winter wheat threshed and yield up to expectations.

dry weather. Winter wheat threshed and yield up to expectations.

Lowi, Doniphan Co., Dec. 3.—Owing to the dry weather wheat is looking thin. Average acreage sown. Winter wheat threshed out from twenty to thirty-five buadels.

Hars Cirr, Ellis Co., Dec. 3.—The early sown winter wheat looks splendid. The late sown is just coming up and looks well. There has been three times as much winter wheat sown as last fall. Prospect that the acreage of spring wheat will be largely increased. Grain all threshed and mostly sold.

Longron, Elk Co., Dec. 3.—Not more than half the usual amount of winter wheat sown, on account of dry weather. Looking thin on the ground.

Lang, Franklin Co., Dec. 3.—Drouth has

ROSCOR CONKLING does everything, the Washington Post says that "it is no exaggeration to say that he injects an entire epic into the mere parting of his coat-tails when he sits down, and not less than four cantos into the folding of his account of dry weather. Looking thin on the ground.

Lang, Franklin Co., Dec. 3.—Drouth has prevented a large amount of fall wheat from being sown. Decreased at least 80 per cent. New crop lookis better than might be expected. Ground very dry, and but few showers. Most of the wheat threshed, and satisfactory returns. RICHMOND, Franklin Co., Dec. 3.—Wheat looking thin on the ground. Very dry. Small grain threshed. Good yield.

Gardner, Johnson Co., Dec. 3.—Not as much wheat sown as in 1817, on account of dry weather. Some of it looks well, but a great deal is very thin. Not all sprouted yet.

Pansons, Labette Co., Dec. 3.—Owing to the dreath them as not as much winter wheat sown as usual. Early sown looks well. Late sown poor. Representative were either not nominated or were defeated at the polls, and the places that her know them will soon know them no more ferrer. What a nice dinner party they would nate; only no house he large enough to hold them all at a time.

See the rumor became current that the three of Bulgaria has been offered to expression Grant, it is said over one hundred this politicians are arranging to emigrate to that country. They think Grant will decline, and that there will then be a chance for one of as usual. Early sown looks well. Late sown poor.

LaCTGNE, Linn Co., Dec. 3.—Winter wheat is doing well, but needs rain. An average acreage sown.

GOODMICH, Linn Co., Dec. 3.—An increased acreage of wheat has been sown. Looks finely. Small grains all threshed. Good yield.

Oswego, Labette Co., Dec. 3.—Only three-fourths of a wheat crop was sown. The new crop is looking thin and poorly.

GRANADA, Nemahs Co., Dec. 3.—About the usual area of winter wheat has been sown. Looks thin, on account of dry weather. Small grain all threshed.

Centralla, Nemaha Co., Dec. 3.—An increased area of wheat has been sown. New crop looks thin on account of dry weather.

PAOTA, Mianul Co., Dec. 8.—The area of winter wheat about the same as last year. At least one-half of the crop looks bad on account of dry weather. Threshing about done. Yield satisfactory.

weather. Intesting about done. Freig sais-factory.

Jacksonvill.z, Neosho Co., Dec. 3.—But lit-tle winter wheat sown. Too dry to plow. What has been put in looks sickly. Some not up yet. Norton, Norton Co., Dec. 3.—Twenty per cent more winter wheat sown than usual. Coming up well. Small grain all threshed out

Coming up well. Small grain all threshed out satisfactorily.

Kinwin, Phillips Co., Dec. 3.—Drouth has interfered with sowing fall wheat. Crop so far looks fair. Small grains all threshed. Good yield. Quality No. 1.

Russell, Russell Co., Dec. 3.—The new winter wheat is looking well, particularly the early sown. Grain nearly all threshed, with an average yield of twenty bushels.

Manhattan, Riley Co., Dec. 3.—The new crop of wheat came up well, but is growing slowly. Needs rain. Grain nearly all threshed. The area of wheat sown this full has been increased from 10 to 20 per cent over last year.

Needs rain. Grain hearly all toreshed. The area of wheat sown this fall has been increased from 10 to 20 per cent over last year.

Eagle Rapids, Smith Co., Dec. 8.—Ten per cent more winter wheat sown than usual. Winter wheat all threshed and will yield 25 hashels. Silver Lake, Shawnee Co., Dec. 3.—Winter wheat looks spotted on account of dry weather. One-lifth more sown than last year. Averages in threshing out 20 bashels. Some fields of wheat fielded as high as 42 bushels to the acre. Harvaria, Saliue Co., Dec. 3.—Winter wheat acreage 25 per cent below the average. Not looking well. Vey dry. Threshing all done. Wheat three-fourths sold.

Srawner, Wyandotte Co., Dec. 3.—It is feared that the drouth will injure the wheat. The new crop looks rather thin.

YATES CENTER, Woodson Co., Dec. 3.—An increased acreage of winter wheat sown. Looking thrifty. Wheat generally threshed. Yield not as good as last year.

Washington, Washington Co., Dec. 3.—More wheat sown than usual. Looks well. The dry weather does not affect it. Winter wheat all threshed and yield very satisfactory.

THE DAIRY FAIR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—About 3,000 people visited the Dairy Fair to-night. A butter and

The Hon. JOHN S. POTTER, the American Con-sil at Wurtemburg, makes a report to the State Department by which it appears that 30,000 American go to Europe each year, and spend \$100,000,000 annually. cheese factory were in operation in one corner of Gen. B. F. Butler spoke on the dev Gen. B. F. Sutler spoke on the development of the products of the cow, and said it was amazing, but over \$330,000,000 worth of butter and cheese had been produced in this country the past year. He recommended a subdivision of the land in this country, as in France, which is more productive than this country, because the lands are of limited extent and more highly cultivated. Aggregation of large quantities of land has always resulted in poor tillage and little productiveness.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—The growing prevalence of Sunday amusements and various other methods of desecrating the Sabbath, which have become notorious in this city for months past, become notorious in this city for months past, has finally aroused public opinion. A meeting of sixty prominent citizens was held at the Grand Hotel this evening, and a Working Committee of twenty appointed, who will endeavor to enforce the existence laws, and, if additional legislation is needed, direct their efforts toward the securing of it. The plan of working will be in its essential features similar to that pursued in New York.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—The storm yes-rday did much damage in this county, espeterday did much damage in this county, especially to the tobacco crop.

Special Dispace to the Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Macon County Circuit Court is now in session, Judge Nelson presiding. Every saloou-keeper is indicated, each having from two to twenty counts to answer to. The rumsellers are red-hot at the temperance people, who have caused all their trouble.

GLEVELAND, O., Due. 3.—This alternoon a. large crowd assembled on the viaduct to witness the first swing of the massive from draw-bridge that connects the East and West Sides of the city over the Cuyabora River. It being the first and a test swing. Fifteen men swung the draw in eleven manutes. Everything worked smoothly, all the measurements being exact. The total weight of the bridge and table is 625 tons. The formal opening of the viaduct will probably take place Dec. 37.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 3.—The treasure list of the City of Tokio, for Chins and Japan, to-day was: Fine silver, \$300,000; Mexican dollars, \$109,000; trades, \$53,000; gold coin and dust, \$16,000.

THE RAILROADS.

THE NORTHWESTERN ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

The chastising which the Chicago roads have ately received on account of their discriminating against this city is already showing a whole ing agair some effect, and there is much anxiety mani-fested on the part of these roads to correct some of the evils complained of. A meeting of the Iowa pool lines—that is, the Chicago & North-Iowa pool lines—that is, the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads—will shortly be held to take measures by which the business from Omaha can be forced to this city instead of allowing it to go to other Doints. The Chicago & Northwestern has just taken a step in the right direction. It has given notice that it will no longer submit to the differential rate of two and a nail tents allowed thus far to the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, but will hereafter take business via Chicago at the same rate as it is taken via the Detroit & Milwaukee. This differential rate allowed the Detroit & Milwaukee. This differential rate allowed the Detroit & Milwaukee, as it could be shipped cheaper via that point than via Chicago. There will be a lively light regarding the matter, as the Detroit & Milwaukee will make every effort to retain the advantage it has heretofore enjoyed.

GALENA & SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 8.—An election of the stockholders of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow Gauge Railroad, for the purpose of osing a new Board of Directors, was held at the general office of the Company in this city, and resulted in the following choice: John A. Burrichter, Fred Stohle, William Dickson, Henry D. Howard, and O. S. Horton. Proceedhenry D. Howard, and O. S. Horton. Proceedings have already been instituted to put the road in the hands of the bondholders, which movement the stockholders are vigorously opposing. Upwards of \$600,000 have been spent in posting. I pwards of sources have been spent in the construction and equipment of the line, and not one cent in the why of dividend has been returned to the stockholders. The corporation is hopelessly bankrupt, yet, once in the hauds of the bondholders, the road will be repaired and successfully operated.

HIMICHIGAN. East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 3.—The track layers on the Vassar branch of the Detroit, Saginaw & Bay City Railrond reached the depot grounds to this city this evening, and the last spike will be driven at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The distance to the point where it strikes the road from Bay City to Detroit is nineteen miles. Regular trains will commence running on or about Dec. 15.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The new company organized by the purchasers of the Louis-ville, New Albany & St. Louis Ralipoad to-day filed articles of association with \$1,500.000 cap-ital, the greater part of which has been subscribed. Eight miles of road in this State were built and sold last February under mortgage. The new road will be a narrow-gauge.

KEOKUK, IA. Rectal Disputch to The Tribune.

Keokuk, Ia., Dec. 3.—At the annual meeting way, in this city, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. B. Stone, New York; Amasa Stone, W. H. Harris, and D. P. Handy, Gleveland; John A. Roberts, Clarks-ville, Mo.; George Edmunds, Carthage, Ill.; and A. L. Griffin, Keokuk.

CANADA PACIFIC. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 8.—The last rail was laid this afternoon on the Peophra Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, connecting with the Manitoba Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific, ten miles north of the international boundary. It gives the Province of Manisoba its first railroad communication with the outside world through a completed line from Winnipeg to St. Paul, 457 miles in length.

ITEMS. Mr. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, has gone East to attend the monthly meeting of the fast freight lines, which will be held at Rochester Thursday and Mr. J. A. Humbird, President of the North

Wisconsin Railroad, gives notice that after this and until further notice his road will be operated by the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad (West Wisconsin), under the supervision of Edwin W. Winter, General Superintendent. Mr. Rudolph Fink, for many years connected

Mr. Rudolph Fink, for many years connected with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and afterward with the Virginia Midland, has secured the appointment of General Manager of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Mr. Fink is known as a railroad man of ability, well qualihed for the duties of the position.

Nothing reliable can be learned regarding the the alleged cut in foreign freight rates. The railroads insist that they charge full rates on foreign and ioland freights, but the fact that a few lines get all the foreign business they can carry while the others get hardly anything at all indicates that a screw is loose somewhere.

The Central and Western Associations of General Ticket and Passenger Agents will hold a joint meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city Dec. 11. The principal business to come before the meeting will be the consideration of tourist and emigrant rates over so-called land-grant roads. It is the intention to do away with the system of selling round-trip and excursion tickets over those lines altogether.

The Indianapolis Journal states that the rumor that each of the five roads leading east from Chicago had signified their willingness to transport 1,000,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago to the seaboard for 30 cents per 100—five cents below the tariff which went into effect Nov. 25—is creating a flutter among railroad men and shippers at Indianapolis, many of whom had been charging that the Chicago roads had been cutting rates for weeks past. The Journal adds that a pool and an afhering to rates must be effected at Chicago or the days of pools at other points would be few, and a general demoralization of rates might be expected.

Mr. Ed Gallinp and Arthur Hanson left this

Mr. Ed Gallup and Arthur Hanson left thi Mr. Ed Gallup and Arthur Hanson left this civ for Boston yesterday, to assume their new positions of General and Assistant-General Passenger Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, respectively. Mr. J. C. Tucker, the successor of Mr. Gallup as Western General Passenger Agent of the Kankakee Line and Pittsburg, Cincunsti & St. Louis Railroad, has arrived here and assumed the duties of his new position. Mr. Tucker has the reputation of an experienced and able railroad man, and he will no doubt enhance it in his new position, which is a responsible and exacting one. Mr. Frank Van Buren, Mr. Tucker's Assistant, has also taken charge of his bureau. Mr. C. S. Burton, the new City Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central, Kankakee, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads, has also assumed the functions of his new office, and handles himself like a veteran.

INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 8.—The sad intelligence as just reached this city that J. A. Talbott, of Chicago, who has lectured on temperance in this county for many months past, is hopelessly insane at Tolono, Iil. He was falsely accused and arrested for robbing a woman of \$17, and the charge has unsettled his mind. Dr. King, of this city, visited him to-day, and reports that Talbott is in a very bad way.

INDIANA. Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—It is probable INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—It is probable there will be a change in the Superintendency of the Blind Asylum by the Board of Directors to-morrow. The administration of W. H. Churchman has been charged as the most expensive in the county. If he is suspended, Hughes East, of Greene County, will be his

At the beginning of the year the contract for State printing was awarded on bids to the Jour-nel Company, then in the hands of a Receiver. Recently the Receivership was vacated, and the

SPORTING. BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—The members of the Base-Bail League are here, or at least a part of them, and business proper opens to-morrow. The Directors had a session to-day, and, as all were sworn to secrecy, little could be learned until a report is made. Some points have been handled to the proper to the proper what was done to the property of the learned, however, touching what was done, and they are ventured as follows: Nolan, Hall, and they are wentured as follows: Noise. Hall, and Craver were aptlicants for reinstatement. They do not have much chance of making it. judging from the positions taken by the Directors. The Milwaukees were considered at length, and will undoubtedly be dropped. The Directors present are Neff, of Cincinnatt; Pettit, of Indianapolis; Hurlbut, of Cuicago; and Soden, of Boston. An effort was made to exclude Pettit, as his club is not in existence, but he was allowed to keep his seat.

PHILADEPHIA, Dec. 3.—O'Leary walked 110 niles the first twenty-four hours.

FAT STOCK.

Premiums Thus Far Awarded—Resolutions of the Board of Trade Directors. Yhesterday, the first day of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, was by no means largely attended by residents of the city, although there were many representatives from abroad,—mostly per-sons interested in beef, pork, mutton, or in livestock generally. It is to be regretted that the citizens of Chicago manifest so little interest in an exhibition which everybody must see is of the greatest importance to this city as the great central meat market of America, and appear so little inclined to checurage improve-ment in the quality of the meat they put into heir own mouths and ship to foreign market their own mouths and ship to foreign markets. Take, for instance, one of those fine young grade Short-Horns, Devons, or Herfords. Its meat when cut up will bring from five to seven cents per pound, when a Texan or a stock steer will fetch only from two to three cents live weight. One of the grade Short-Horns will weigh (aire) from 1,600 to 3,500 pounds, and there is mighty little waste, compared with the carcass of a common star.

from 1,600 to 3,500 pounds, and there is mighty little waste, compared with the careass of a common stag.

The Committees on Sheep and Cattle were at work yesterday, and several premiums were awarded after the animals had been duly weighed, "handled," and passed upon. The stalls received large additions yesterday of cattle, sheep, and swise. The exhibition thus far of poultry is very small, but one splendid specimen of a light Brahms capon, weighing seventeen pounds, may be seen strutting about wherever fancy directs. There is also a side-show, with a special admission of 10 cents, which contains a steam incubator, where chickens may be seen picking their way out of their shells almost continuously. There is also a display of prepared horse and cattle food, which claims attention from the visitors.

LATER IN THE DAY

a lot of chickens from Bioomington, IH., and Dyer. Ind., came in, and over 600 additional entries of sheep were made. Sloan, of Caicago, was busily engaged in tixing up a magnificent display of game, which will doubtless appear in all its glory to-day.

The Awarding Committees are made up of gentlemen from all over the country, practical butchers and experts, who do not go a cent on color or pedigree, but look at the meat before them from a butcher's standboint, and depend entirely upon what they see and feel. These men are almost wholly unknown to each other, and their names will not be announced until after the awards have been made. One fact showing the efficiency of

nuknown to each other, and their names will not be announced until after the awards have been made. One fact showing the efficiency of the Committees appointed, notwithstanding it was a little remarkable that it should be so, was that in every report the Committee was unanimous, although each dember worked independently by himself.

Following is the report of

THE COMMITTEE ON CATTLE for yesterday's work:

for yesterday's work:

In the Short-Horn class for steers 4 years old or over there were two entries. The first premium was awaied to Van Meter & Hamilton, of Winchester, Ky., on a steer 1.380 days old, weighing 2.085 pounds, with an average gain per day since birth of 1.10 pounds.

The second premium was awarded to the same parnes on a steer 1,002 days old, weighing 2,440 pounds, with an average gain since birth per day of 1.28 pounds.

The above awards, without consultation, were unanimous on first ballot, as indicated, the white steer receiving the first premium; while not showing as large an average gain per day in pounds he was smoother, and considered as having his fat more evenly distributed in the most valuable portions of the carcass, and with smaller bone than his competitor, the roan steer, who was patcaed with bunches of fat, and not as compact and square.

with bunches of fal. and not as compact and square.

In the Short-Horn ring for steers 3 years old and under 4 years there were two entries.

The first premium was awarded to Van Meter & Hamilton on a roan steer 1, 250 days old, weighing 12, 115 pounds, snowing an average gain per day since birth of 1, 65 pounds.

The second premium was awarded to the same parties on a roan steer. 1, 220 days old, weighing 2, 060 pounds, showing an average gain per day of 1.98 pounds.

The steers entered in this ring were evenly matched as beef animals, both as to size and quality of fiesh, but the steer receiving the preference had the better back and loin, had more solid fiesh, and was rather smoother, with the heaviest hind quarter.

quarter.

In the ring for Short-Horn steers 2 and under 3 years there were five entries. The first premium was awarded to H. C. Neison, of Canton, Ill. on 1 red steer 969 days old, weighing 1,705 pounds,—an average gain per day since birth of 1.76 younds. ocunds.
The second premium was awarded to the same arty on a red steer 978 days old, weighing 1, 600 counds,—showing an average gain per day of 1,63 sounds.

pounds.

This was a magnificent ring of well and evenlydeveloped steers, remarkably large and mature for
the age. They were all smooth, with even top and
bottom lines, and square, blocky, butchers' stock.

The first premium steer was most evenly covered
with the choicest meat, was better quartered
than the others, and had much the best back and
left.

with the choices mean than the best back and loin.

The second-premium steer had many of the superior qualities of the first-prize animal, but was not as good a handler, the fiesh not being as solid or well distributed.

The facts concerning the other steers exhibited in this ring show creditable results, and reflect so much eredit on the breeders and feeders that they are given herewith as a matter of record:

J. N. Brown's Sons. Berlin, Ill., steer 783 days of age, weighing 1, 502 pounds,—a gain per day since birth of 2.02 pounds.

Van Meier & Hamilton, Winchester, Kv., a steer aged 1.084 days, weighing 1, 950 pounds,—an average of 1.80 pounds per day.

H. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill., a red steer 856 days old, weighing 1, 265 pounds,—an average gain of 1.45 pounds per day.

In the ring for Short-Horn steers 1 and under 2 years there were three entries. The first premium was awarded to J. N. Brown's Sons, on a roan steer 650 days old, weighing 1, 480 pounds,—showing an average gain per day since birth of 2.28 pounds.

The second premium was awarded to the same

steer 650 days old, weighing 4, 450 pounds.

The second premium was awarded to the same parties on a roan steer aged 670 days, weighing 1.275 pounds.—showing a gsin per day of 1.90 pounds.

The first premium steer, a pure white, was the youngest and heaviest in the ring, with well-spring ribs, even top and bottom-lines, wide back, and excellent loin, broad and souare hindonarters, fiesh solid and mellow, smooth, and finely proportioned throughout. The quality of the flesh is very superior and much more ripe than in the averge 5-and-4-year-old steers in our market, and proves conclusively that a better system of feeding for the more rapid growth and earlier maturity of young stock is imperative, if the greatest profit is obtained, and should be encouraged.

The animal awarded the second prize was a finely-developed animal, showing remarkable growth for his age, but lacking somewhat in the sine proportion, and was not as good a handler or as smooth a steer as the first choice.

The Committee adjourned at 6, and will resume its duties at 9 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Sume its duties at 9 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Directors of the Board of Trade, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Board of Agriculture have wisely located the Fat-Stock Show in Chicago, the great live-stock market of America; and WHEREAS. The importance of this enterprise to the meat interests of the country cannot be too highly commended; and
WHEREAS, The City of Chicago has been especially complimented in the location of this exhiuition and in the name, the Chicago Fat-Stock Show; insertione, be it tion and in the name, the Chicago Fat-Stock Show; therefore, be it

Resolved. By the Board of. Trade of the City of Chicago, that this exposition of fat stock is a most practical and wise movement in the interest of and as encouraging the production of the cest quality of meat at the carliest age of the smimal, thus rarnishing the consumer the best quality of meat at the greatest profit to the feeder.

Resolved. That this Board most heartily commend this enterprise to the citizens of Chicago, and urges all to attend this exhibition and contribute to the success of the same in every possible way.

FINANCIAL.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 3.—Considerable surprise was manifested in business circles to-day when the announcement was made that a new set of officers were elected for the German Bank. The

President.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3.—The Penocook Savings Baok, at Fisherville, has been closed by the Bank Commissioners. The trouble was brought about by imprudent investments.

Resident Pressure to The Tribuse.

Nashvilles, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The amount outstanding of the Bank of Tennessee, new issue, decided by the United States Supreme Court yesterday as good, is \$800,000, one-third being held in Nashville.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY CON-

The Beethoven Society gave its first public concert of the season last evening at McCormick Hail to a large sudience, and with a programme which showed no letting down from its previously high standards. The Society turned out in full rapks, and with orchestra as such a society should. Now that it has cut loose from the missing as a society should. the piano as an accompaniment, it not only has the opportunity to attack larger works, but also

the opportunity to attack larger works, but also to give all its music with hightened effects and finer finish. There were about 100 singers on the stage, the male and female voices being about equally divided.

The programme opened with Mendelssohn's cautata, the "First Walpurgis Night," which has been given once before by the Society, and was first introduced to the Chicago public some years ago by the Mendelssohn Society. Although one of the strongest and most characteristic of Mendelssohn's smaller works, it is not as familiar as others of and most characteristic of Mendelssohn's smaller works, it is not as familiar as others of his compositions. It was written to Goethe's ballad, and was first performed at a Gewandhaus concert in Leipsic, Feb. 2, 1848, Kindermann taking the bass part and Fraulein Schloss the alto, who is said to have sung the pathetic appeal of the Frau aus dem Volke ("Know ye not, a deel so daring") with wonderful effect.

soussequently, when it was produced in Berlin. Devrient book the base surface of more of the following extract from one of the est: "I have been writing and will be of inferential to be performed that perhaps will one day make some effect. The First Walpurgs Night' of Goethe. I began it simply because it pleased and excited me; I did not think of any performance. But, now that it is finished, pleece, and in my first subscription concerning the period of the period of the period of the control of the period of the control of the period of the control of the period of the

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Around the honored name of Mrs. D. P. Bowers cluster recollections of some of the Bowers cluster recollections of some of the most memorable theatrical representations of the past decade, and these are pleasantly revived by her present appearance, after a considerable interval, in a part in which she has won wide repute. Her Lady Audley cannot be called one of her finest creations, but it is certainly the one in which she has gamed the widest popularity, and which she has gained the widest popularity, and probably for this reason it was placed first in her repertory for the present week. This is a sort of modern Lady Macoeth, as conceived by Mrs. Bowers, without the potent motive that impelled, or the poetic grandeur that inspired, the action of that majestic fiend. She is simply a seitish woman of the world, hurried into crime to secure inxurlous ease, and she becomes a common cut-throat merely to gain a purpose which is a mean and vulgar one. There is nothing in the charand vulgar one. There is nothing in the character to inspire respect, nor to account for her conduct, save on the theory that she is half-crazed, and so, as soon as her villalavts revealed, the spectator of the drama becomes interested only in the undoing of the hideous wrong. The playmay be called a strong melodrama. It is broadly any often coarseiv drawn, and the character.

of the woman is one almost inconceivable in modera English life. Nevertheless the piece is interesting, not as a delineation of life and character, but from the interest which always attaches to the unveiling of a secret. Mrs. Bowers portraiture of this most unlovely and highly improbable character is undoubtedly the strongest to be found on the stage to-day. In it she looks as young and attractive as we have ever seen her, and acts the part with no chatement of her singular power. Probably Mrs. Bowers is the only woman on the American stage that could surround the character with anything like the grandeur that belongs to tragedy. She is supported by a company of which there need be very little said, whether in censure or praise. Mr. J. C. McCollom plays the part of Robert Anders in his usual vicorous and somewhat jerky fashion. It is a good specimen of McCollom's general style, and his manner accommodates itself admirably in this instance to the requirements of the part, and produces a foreible and interesting characterization. The Goorge Tailough is Mr. Southard, a careful actor, who enacts the little he has to do with sufficient discrimination as to its importance in the story. Of the remaining names in the cast there is nothing special to be remarked. The play will be repeated at the matinee to-day. This evening Mrs. Bowers will appear in "East Lynne."

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. Oliver Doud Byron, who is unquestionably one of the most attractive sensational actors of the time, is playing at this theatre in a historical drama entitled "Hero." which recounts, in a loud, highly-colored, melodramatic way, some of the incidents of the Modoc war. Mr. Byron personates Dona'd McKay, who is a handsome, gallant, daring, and chivairous young warrior, in a way well calculated to "tariil the girls and kill the boys," and the acenes in which he appears are full of moving incidents, battle-scenes, love-adventures, and the file. The story is illustrated by a series of well-executed pictures, and is accompanied by the usual noise of brass bands. As a representation of very wild life in the far, far West, it may be called exceedingly picturesque, and is well calculated to anuse people who have never called exceedingly picturesque, and is well calculated to amuse people who have never seen Indians, and who like to look on when there is a row in progress. Let it be added that Mr. Byron's play is doing well, by filling the theatre with interested sight-seers.

MUSICAL NOTES. The first concert of the season by the Apollo Club will take place to morrow evening at McCormick Hall. The programme includes Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and the first part of Mendelssohn's St. Paul, with full chorns and orchestra, and Miss Fanny Kellogg, Miss Abby Clark, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Whitney in the solo parts. In this connection we are requested to state that associate and active members can purchase single extra tickets at Root & Sons'

purchase single extra tickets at Root & Sons' music store.

The great charity concert to be given at the Methodist Church Block Monday evening next promises to be a very notable event. In addition to the St. Cecilis Ladies' Quartette, Mrs. L. C. Huck. Mr. Edward Dexter, Mr. Adolph Rosenbecker, Mr. Arthur Creswold, Prof. Lyman, and the Quaker City Quartette will take part. man, and the Quaker City Quartette will take part.

A concert and reading is to be given on Friday evening at Flood's Hail, Hyde Park, under the aussices of the South Park Lodge. Among the performers who will take part are Miss Jessie Couthout, Miss Fannie Root, Miss Agnes Ingersol, William Lewis, and C. A. Knorr.

At the concert to be given by the Jochannah Lodge to-morrow evening, at the temple of the Sinai Congregation, the following ladies and gentlemen will take part: Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Watrous, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Hartrath, and Miss Mamerri, the planist; Mr. Warowsky, the baritone; Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, and Mr. Rosenbecker, the violinist. The proceeds of the concert are to be used for buying clothing for poor children—a practical form of charity which ought to commend itself to every one.

OTHER LOCAL NOTES.

Miss Effic Elisler, and her company will make heir first appearance at Hooley's Theatre next londay evening. "Rosedale" is drawing an increasing patrop-"Rosedale" is drawing an increasing patrouage to MoVicker's this week, and the acting in
the play shows, in many respects, a marked improvement over its earlier representations.

"Mother and Son," at Haverly's, was the
subject of investigation last evening by a large
audience, who testified their appreciation of
the merits of the play and its performance by
repeated and spontaneous rounds of applause.

Mr. W. Herbert, who plays the part of the peedy Editor in "Mother and Son," will be remembered as a character actor of rare ability who first came to America with Toole, and who was one of the most efficient supports of that dis-

SHORT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Stoux City, la., Des. 3.—John Folde, Postpended from office by Special-Agent Seybolt, who, upon investigation of Folde's accounts, found him to be a defaulter to the amount of about \$3,000. Seybolt returned to Canton to-day to make a further investigation. It is said the deficiency will be made up by Folde's bonds-men, one of whom is now in charge of the office, and that no prosecution will be made.

BISHOP WILMER. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—The body of the Rev. Bishop Wilmer, who suddenly died last pight of spoplexy, lay in state all day, and was visited by hundreds of persons of all classes and color, for the good old man was beloved by all.

The whole country, as well as the Episcopal Church, has suffered a covere loss in his demise. The remains are now on their way to Balti-more, Md. INDIAN RAID.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Dec. 8.—A herder just in from the Niobrara River reports that North's ranch, on the Dismal River, was burned by Indians, who have already run off 300 head of horses from that range. The herders are fortifying themselves at Bratt's ranch on the Birdwood. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the supply party of five men now thirty days out from North Platte.

Special Dispate to The Twister.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—The annual report of the Clerk of the United States Court of the bankrupt business for the year ending June 30, 1878, shows that bankrupt estates paid only about \$230,000 to creditors during that time. Of this amount over \$75,000 were paid by the McEwen estate, of Columbus.

An Indignant American An Indignet American.

An American traveling in England has heard so much nonense about recklessness in regard to life in the United States that he has written an indignant letter to the Loudon Times. He remarks that the Royal Aquarium has its huge doors, strong enough for those of a bank, opening inwards. Should a panic occur, those doors stand a great chance of being jammed by the crowd inside. On the evening he was there, few of the doors were open, and for practical use most of them might as well have been brick walls. They could ensily be altered so as to open toward the street. Instead of being in use most of them might as well have been brick walls. They could easily be altered so as to open toward the street. Instead of being in pairs, the doors for economy of space should be made to fold in fours like inside window shutters. That is the way it is managed at the Philadelphia Opers-House, where an audience of 4,000 persons can be discharged in five minutes. "We have no Lord Chamberiain there," he adds, "to regulate the length of the dresses of the ballet girls, but public opinion demands a proper width of exits. Even the danger we have hitherto had from the telescoping of railroad cars is disappuaring. New couplings are now in use on the Pennsylvama Railroad which will prevent accidents of that nature in future." He also directs attention to three facts: (1). The Collins line of steamers that plied between New York and Liverpool, 1850 to 1857, had in each stateroom, ready for use, four life-buoys. If the British steamers carry them, they are carefully stowed away out of sight in the event of an emergency. (2) The present American line of steamers, Philadelphia to Liverpool, have what no other ships have—life rafts, as well as the usual number of boats. (3) All American river steamers are obliged to have a cork fost for each passenger they are permitted to carry.

How Diphtheria Was Spread.

S. Albana VI.) Messenger.

A few weeks ago a little girl in St. Albans, who had just recovered from diphtheria was taken by her parents to visit a family in a neighboring town. She slept with thechildren in that family, and shortly afterward three or four of them were taken with the nuslady, and some have since died. The family permitted relatives and neighbors to visit them, and the result is several cases in the neighborhood. They had public funerals, even keeping the remains of one child an unusual time waiting for the other one to die, so as to bury them together; and this also spread the contagion. The physician was not cowerfully impressed—as some physicians are not—with the contagions character of the unusual; therefore,

be did not take the necessary precautions for the protection of the neighborhood or of his or family, and the result is that one of his or family, and the result is that one of his or family, and the result is that one of his or children has died and another is dangerously in the grave has called at houses to rothe ricinity where there are children, without the ricinity where there are children, without the converge of her garments or any attempt disinfection, and has fondled the children those families, apparently in utter ignorance the danger to which she was exposing them.

TEMPERANCE.

Sale of Liquor to Mine In response to postal-card notices, a meeting the officers, committees, and friends of the sens League for the Suppression of the Liquors to Minors was held last evening in club-room of the Palmer House. The afore postal-cards were authority for the statement there existed a terrible necessity for pushin work of suppression with vigor, and the reci of the notice were expressly requested to be ent, since business of vital importance wou

prosecuting the saits. As a representative of the Pirst Pressyterian Church, he reported that he had already collected \$150, and would secure more in a few days.

One doubting Thomas thought the police ought to do this work of suppression, and two or taree gentlemen had to repeat what has been said dopen of times to show him that the police either couldn't or wouldn't attend to it, and to otherwise convince him that he was doundering about in the darwness of ignorance. One of the speakers, Mr. Paxton, said the League had now come to the crisis in its existence. The saloon-keepers had gotten over their first scare and were fighting the League in the courts on mere technicalities, generally succeeding, too, ine doubt to the delight of their attorney, who knew the League would bring the case up again, no matter how many times they were dismissed, and thus increase his fees. Mr. Paxton spoke of the necessity of securing evidence in these cases. It had been found that the police could not attend to this along with their other duties, and it was therefore necessary that the cittizens of Chicago should give the League their moral and their active support in its work to suppress this crying evil.

Mr. Eimmendorf Turkher stated that subscription-books had been sent out to 160 different pastors, and the returns had oeen coming in, rather slowly at first, but more encouragingly now.

The representatives of several churches reported various degrees of progress in this matter of raising funds. It appeared for the most part, however, that the real work was yet to be done, the amount already subscribed being but a smail part of what was needed.

Mr. Goodspeed stated that a bill was preparing, and would be introduced at the next assion of the General Assembly, for the establishment of an institution where youthful criminals, made so by the need of liquor, could be educated and saved, and made mastall members of society.

Mr. E. S. Ely fayored the calling of a mass-meeting, has a means of interesting the public generally. He wa

the hands of the League officers. The meeting then adjourned.

RED-RIBBON CLUB.

The regular mounthly meeting of the West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club was held last svening at No. 381 West Madison street for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. J. R. Diller presided, and announced the object of the meeting, also that the Rev. N. F. Ravim would lecture Friday evening on "The Free Elements of Reform," being the first of a series of lectures to be delivered during the winter by gentlemen whose services have been secured, including Drs. Thomas and Petree, Emery A. Storra, and others, on Temporance and kindred topics.

After the disposition of some preliminary busi-

been secered, sacluding Drs. Thomas and Emery A. Storrs, and others, on Tempora kindred topics.

After the disposition of some prelimina-ness the election was had, resulting as for President, J. R. Diller; Pirst Vice-Pre George W. Kitz: Second Vice-President Rice; Third Vice-President, Frederick A. Sacrefary, Joseph Lecky; Pinancial Sec Secretary, Joseph Leeky; Financial Secretary, Joseph Leeky; Financial Secretary, Joseph Leeky; Financial Secretary, Secretary, John O Hara; Treasurer, A. H. Topp; Stewilliam Ayere; First Marshal, George Oberian Second Marshal, W. M. Anderson; First Serge at-Arms, William M. Flight; and Second Serges Edward Herdie. The appointment of the Exelive and Financial Committees was deferred un Tuesday evening. The Financial Secretary apported 35 as the dness received dness.

A Cool Deadhead. Dean Richmond once asked an applicant for a deadhead pass what were the grounds of his request. "Why," said the deadhead, "simply this: I don't want to pay for traveling if can help it." The crusty old railroad king took the fellow to his heart, gave him a pass, and anid in an ecstacy. "Sir, I admire you. You are the first deadhead that ever told the truth."

Bridal Jewelry.

New York Star.

At a recent fushionable marriage in London, the bridegroom requested the bride to order her own jewels. This she did, and bills have now come in amounting to above £100,000. The bridegroom cannot pay, and the jewelers decline to take back their wares.

There is no sweetness in a kias,
Unless your teeth are just like pearls,
Then would you share its trembling biles,
Use Sozodont at once, aweet girls;
For it alone gives to the mouth,
White jeeth and fragrance of the South.

BRUSH OFF YOUR COAT If anything is specially annoying it is to find a fink deposit upon the shoulders caused by the failing mann-known as dandruft. Not only can this be wholly avoided but a soft and lustrous appearance can be imparted it

COCOA HAIR DRESSING.

DeLoon's Cocoa Hair-Dressing Does all this, and is WARRANTED to cure dandring it. Price, only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, or by STRONG & MAYNARD, property of Dearborn-gl., Chicago. DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. On Dec. 2 the firm of Macheca, Matter & Co., 149 South Water-st., dissolved partnership by mutual consent. A. MATTEL & CO. assume all liabilities henceforth.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of A. Lewin & Co., 103 Ban-dolph-st., is this day dissolved by mutual coasent.

Chicago, Dec. 3, 1878.

SPENCERIAN

In Twenty Numbers Samples incliding the popular numbers 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Course.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.



BEST PHOTOGRAPHS Are cheapest. STEVENS, Practical Photographer of Dyears experience, does the best work only. So and Fast Madison-st., over Hershey Music Hall. Specimonetents for a few days.

Country Demand for Currency-

A Pool in New York

Exchange. Boston Life-Insurance Buildings-A Chapter for Western Policy.

Holders. The Produce Markets Irregular --- Hogs Easier--- Provisions Close Firmer

Wheat Excited by Fears of a Corner, but Closed Easier-Barley Weak-Other Grain Firm-Stocks of Do.

FINANCIAL.

Gold was steady all day in New York at 100%. Sales of New York gold exchange were made in Chicago at 100% and of coin at 100%.

Chicago at 100% and of coin at 100%.
Government bonds were not so active, and there was it some classes a decline in price.

The French demand for wheat is now apparently the main source of the supply of grain bills in this market, as offers of wheat at low prices fail to elicit orders on English account. The posted rates for secreting yesterday were 482 and 486%, and actual transactions were at 481% and 485%. Sterling grain bills were 479%, currency.

transactions were at 481% and 485%. Sterling grain bills were 479%, currency. Consols were weaker, and fluctuated between 94.5.16 at the opening and 94% at the close. The effect of the fluancial fronbles in Great Britain continues to appear in the declining quotations for bank stocks. The Loudon Thoses of Nov. 20 noies a fall of 34% in Union of London, to 356.36. 1 each in London and County, 566.58; Loudon & Westminster, to 556.57; and % each in Alliance. Westminster, to 530257: and % each in Alliance, to 10011; City, to 44015, and London Joint Stock, to 40%25414; and on the 21st alt. a decline of 2 in London & Westminster, to 53055; % in Union of London, to 34036, % in London & San Francisco to 12012%; and Northeastern to 4

Below the surface there is much anxiety, and thinking people cannot disguise from themselves that aboat of its there is havy to be a good deal of trouble. We shall have many more failures, and much distress, and it is fortunate that with those things before is the trade of the country is not inflated. He restricted character is at present one of the most reasouring features of the situation, insamuch as the absence of a large trade demand for money may enable the country to wear through the present difficulties without an sente form of crists. It seems now almost certain that the stockholders of the Glasgow Bank cannot make good the claims of its creditors, and there are apprehensions of chasacter when the firms and indiprehensions of disaster when the firms and indi-viduals now floated on the expectation that the bank will pay them in full find out they must stand

The gold discoveries recently made, under the direction of the Government, in the Wynasd district in the Madrae Presidency are regarded as most important. An Australian expert reports that, in an area of twenty-five miles by thirden that, in an area of twenty-eve miles by thirteen miles, he has discovered a next outcrops of ore, with a reel thickness of from two feet to rour feet, yielding from a few sempweights to 200 cances of gold per ton. He expresses the opinion that the gold industry, if properly managed, will entirely eclipse the most sanguing as pectations.

The Chicago backs report an increasing flow of currency to the country. Rediscounts are not larger than usual, and the applications from city customers for isams are moderate. Hates are 6@10 out each

per cent.

Bank clearings were \$7,800,000.

Some large buyers and sellers of New York exclinings propose to make an attempt to occape the rates recently adopted by the banks. A Syndicate is being formed outside of the banks, by which the shituers or exporters who make exchange will sell to the importers, so to soesk, who want exchange. Among the members of this Syndicate are some large packing-houses, who have a good deal of exchange to sell and some beavy dry-goods houses and other buyers who have to make theral Eastern recritiances. The seaks declare themselves on excitances. The pauts declare themselves on-trely satisfied with their new arrangement, and additionant to any such sombination. In andifferent to any such combination. In their view the Syndicate will work well enough until some one gets "bit" with a heavy loss on some purchase of New York exchange, —a coordingency always liable to excur, —and then it will rade away like the baseless fabric of a valon. The banks my also that they will, under the terms of their agreement with each other, be unable to deal with members of the Syndicate at the schedule rates accorded to regular hovers and sellers of exchange.

syneticate at the schedule rates accorded to regular buyers and sellers of exchange, In Boston gas stocks continue week. Last week Boston Gaslight-declined from650 to 665, Cambridge 1292, to 118, and South Roston 1042 to 1044; Jamaica plain advanced from 107 to 1044; Jamaica plain advanced from 107 to 1074; Law-rence mechanized at 120.—The London Times, Nov. 21, quotes in gas. Internal Confidential fell 14, to 1456, 150. Gashight & Coke (5 per cent preference, fith issue) %, to 2%@3% premism, and moste-video %, to 12@13; and on Nov. 21, a decline of Video %, 10 12(213); and, on Nov. 21, a dectine of 2% in Gustieth & Coke (ordinary), to 145(2150; 2 in Commercial, to 150@155; 1% in Gastight & Coke (H. 7 per cent), to 110@15; T in Imperial Continental to 147(2151; and % in Continental Union, to 15@16.

The stock market opened strong, but closed weak. In most cases the audiest prices were unde at the opening, and the lowest at the close. The market was depressed in the afternous by heavy raice of Lake Shore by Mills, and of the North-

market was depressed in the afternoon by heavy raise of Lake Shore by Mills, and of the North-westerns by Heath, seller 60 days.

The decline was I Lake Shore X, to 68X; Michigan Jeurial X, to 68X; Northwest common I \(\), to 46\(\); the preferred I \(\); to 76; St. Faul common I \(\), to 34\(\); the preferred I \(\); to 71\(\); Rock island \(\); to 11\(\); Ellinois Central 1, to 76; Union Pacific \(\); to 65\(\); Erie \(\); to 18\(\); Watsas \(\); to 20\(\); Ohio \(\) Mississippi \(\); to 7\(\); C., C., C., \(\) & L. \(\); to 31\(\); C. (C. \(\)) & L. \(\); to 31\(\); C. S. Joe \(\); S. Joe \(\); to 14\(\); the preferred \(\); to 35\(\); Jelawars \(\) Hodson \(\); to 35\(\); Lackawanna \(\); to 43\(\); dersey Central \(\); to 28\(\); Western Union I \(\); to 94\(\). The multiarry advance in the list was Atlantic \(\) Pacific, \(\); to 28\(\).

The weak mass of the New York stock market, which has lost bym, and the strength of the Chicago wheat market, which has gained him, are extremely complimentary to Mr. Keene's financial prowass.

eriorus.	Closting Mark	Opening	Bighess	Loues.	Olcaring.
N. Y. Central Mich. Gentral Lake Shore C. & N. Western. Do preferred	6476 6276	80% 60% 47% 77%	60% 60% 40% 77%	8984 6934 4194 78	111% 100% 6×34 46% 76
M. & St. Paul Do preferred C., K. i. & Pacific Hilnois Central Chicago & Alton.	79	72% 117% 77 78	9936 7286 11798	34% 71% 117%	3174 7136 11736 761 791
Do preferred Union Pacific Eric Walsash Raffway Obio & Miss C. C. & Ind	100 87/4 18/4 20/4 714	109 8:46 1116 2046 776	1976 2056 759 372	1494 2014 714 3116	100 600 1886 906 756 8156
H. & St. Jo.	914 1494 8546 87	1434 3096 3834	014 1436 3536 4654	8 146 354 954 4514	1416
. BACK OF WEST		48%	COMPAL.		
A. P. Tel.	Market Sanite	9034 9034	95.14 2014	2H/4 94/4 2H/4	24/4 24/4 28/4
The following	oins, bo	OTATIO quotat	d sold	CULTE	2816 acy in
The following this market of co	oins, bo	OTATIO quotal night as	d sold	CULTE	Selig Selig sey in habert. 5 Selig
The following the masket of a strategy of the masket of a strategy of the stra	oins, bo	Quotal and qua	tions in d sold:	currer	9414 2814 90y in 8 2814 8 2814
The following the market of a live of the following the market of a live of the following the follow	ore the coins, bo	OTATIO quotal night as	d sold	2854 2854 6urren 80 95 1.00 80 85 85 84 85 85	9414 2819 6 2814 8 2814 6 4.88 2.90 4.88 2.90 15.90
The following this market of a trade dollars. New (1212) grain A merican diver. I per cent disco- mesican dollars, ive frames,	are the office, both the least in cust in cust in cust and and in the least in the	OTATIO Quotal night as and qua- rency	od sold:	2854 2854 8d. 25 1.00 80 80 87 91 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	9414 2819 6 2814 8 2814 6 4.88 2.90 4.88 2.90 15.90

LOCAL SECURITIES. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORK, Dec. 3.—Gold weak at 100%; 100% bid. Carrying rates 162. Borrowing rates flat Governments were generally steady, and a trifle weaker for some issues.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were atrong.

weaker for some issues.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State sectrities were strong.

The stock market was firm at the opening, and prices advanced 1/20 by. but a heavy tone soon set in, and a decline of 1/20 by. but a heavy tone soon set in, and a decline of 1/20 by. ensued. Pacific Mail declined from 14% to 12% on reports that negotiations between the Company and the Pacific Railroads for a higher tariff of freights had fallen through. The Northwestern and St. Paul shares dropped 181% on rumors of chitting on the eastward-bound freight, and that an injunction would procably be issued against any divided on Northwestern common. The coal stocks were heavy, except New Jersey Central, which ruled about steady. At the close there was a pressure to sell Delisware, Lackawanna & Western. Among trunk-litue shares Lake Shore was the feature, and declined 1. In final sales the lowest quotations of the day were carrent, except for Pacific Mail, which recovered to 14. Transactions were 185,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Lake Shore, 40,000 Northwestern common. 21,000 preferred, 16,000 St. Paul common. 9,000 preferred, 21,000 Lackswanna. 6,000 Morris & Resex. 2,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Cleveland, Columbus & Induan Central, 6,000 Western. Union, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas. and 2,600 St. Louis. Kansas & Northern.

Money market casy at 21/403/4. Prime mercantile paper, 403-1/4.

The Assistant Treasurer disourned \$847,000.

Clearines, \$23,000,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers bills, steady at 481/4; sight. 486

Produce exports for the week, \$7,157,000.

Bar silver here, 110/4 greenbacks and 110/4-2014.

•	Produce exports for the week, \$7, 157, 000.
nt	Bar allver here, 110% greenbacks and 1104
	gold. Subsidiary silver coin, %@1% per cent dis
5;	count.
	GOVERNMENTA.
de	Coupons of 1881 1095 New 444 ex
a	New 8:0
	Composis 67s 105% 10-40s
4	Coupons, 68s 1096 10-40s, coupon
	New 5a 106 4 Currency 4s
	STOCKS.
т.	W. U. Telegraph 8 C., C., C. & [814
	Quicksilver 10% New Jersey Central 28%
1.	Quicksfiver, ofd 334 Rock island
d	Pacific Math
-	Mariposa, ofd
28	Adams Express 106 Fort Wayne 905
I	Wells Farm Self Terre Haule
7.4	Wells, Fargo 9-34 Terre Haute 354 American Express 495 Ferre Haute, pfd 10
	II. S. Express 47 Chicago & Alton 79
h	U. S. Express. 47 Chicago & Alton. 79 N. Y. Central 111% Chicago & Alton, pfd. 102 Krie. 186 Ohio & Misstaelppl. 79 Krie. pfd. 32% D. L. & W. 45%
	Krie
	Krie, pfd 453
11	Michigan Central 140 A. & P. Teiegraph 284 Michigan Central 1884 Missouri Pacido 15
	Michigan Central 1994 Missouri Pacinc 15
	Panama. 121 C. B. & Q. 1105 Union Pacific. 6.5 Hannibal & St. Joe. 145 Lake Shore. 688 H. & St. Joe. pfd. 35
	Union Pacine 834 Hanniba & St. Joe 149
ır	Lake Shore
e	13 1001a Central 76 C. P. bonds 1073
1	Northwestern 4006 D. P. Land Grant, 1963
	Nurth western, ord 76 U. P. Sinking Funds., 10354
	STATE HONDS
6.	Tennessee 6s, old 33 Virginia 6s, new 27 Tunnessee new 29 Missouri 6s
08	Tennessee new 29 Missouri 68 106%
Sel	Virginia6s, old 26%
e	SAN FRANCISCO.
d	SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 Following were the
	closing quotations at the Stock Board:
200	Alpha 194 Hale & Norcross 124
	Atra 84 Julia Consolidated 9

NEW ORLEANS. Dec. 3.—Gold, 1004@1004.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—Gold, 1004@1004.

Sightiexchange on New York, 54 discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482.

London, Dec. 3.—Consols, money, 94 1-16; seconsumption: 1, 312 bu wheat, 1, 156 bu corn, 2, 559 bu oats, 5, 576 bu barley.

Deading, 124; Erie, 19; The following grain was inspected into store in Conet, 194%.

American Securities—Reading, 12%; Eric, 19; preferred, 33.

Cuited States Bonds—'67s, 108%; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 108%; 4%s, 106%.

Paus, 'Dec. 3.—Rentes, 112f 55c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

LIPB-INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Bosrox, Nov. 30. - Upon asking a Judge of one of the State Courts, who had just furshed the of the State Coorts, who had just quished the bearing of a nasty divorce trial, what, in his opinion, was the distinguishing characteristics of Boston, he replied. "Culture, women, and wrne." But the learned Judge was hasty, and his feelings affected by the developments of the divorce case. As an impartial non-resident, I have investigated the matter, and found that the three points in which Boston is distinguished above other American which Boston is distinguished above office American cities are baked beens, pop-core, and prodigal iffe-insurance buildings. It is probable that the fears arising from the consumption of the former had much to do with the success of the Bife-insurance business, and, indirectly, occasioned the planting of four millions of money when there are recessed.

upon three pieces of ground which aggregate less square feet than the store of Field, Leiter & Co. As to pop-corn, every railway train within forty miles of Boston has upon it as many able-bodied men pedding this great product as it has adult male peasengers.

The life-insurance buildings are a comfortable

The life-insurance buildings are a comfortable source of income to the city. though not to the policy-holders, as will be seen from the following figures taken from the Tax Assessor's books:

Mutual Life, white marble building and tower on 10, 250 square feet of ground; assessed in 1878 at \$985,000; taxes paid for 1878, \$12,582.

New England Motual, granite building on 10, 257 square feet; assessed at \$445,400; taxes, \$10,818.

Equitable of New York, granite building on 7,640 feet; assessed at \$702,000; taxes, \$8,985.

As to the cost of these palaces, and the income 7,640 feet; assessed at \$702,000; taxes, \$8,985.

As to the cost of these palaces, and the income derived therefrom, many of your readers are policy-holders, and will be interested in having some light upon this branch of the subject. The Mutual Life Building had cost, according to the sworn returns of its officers to the Massachusetts Insurance Commussionars. Dec. 31, 1876, \$1,314,444. During the year 1877 it was carried to completion, and from \$200,000 to \$300,000 more were expended; yet the returns of the officers. Dec. 31. 877, stated its cost to be only \$1,298,897. Where and to what account the \$200,000 spent on this outlding in 1877 were charged, no reports, either policy-bolders or State Insurance Department,

e any information. From the tower of this building, which is nighter than Bunker Hall monument, an extraordinary rises of the city and anburbs may be had. The naide view of a depleted treasury, which this tower and outling reveal, is anything but satisfacory to policy-holders, for the tower alone cost ver \$100,000, and the building and ground up-

ver \$100,000, and the building and ground up-lards of \$1,500,000.

A careful examination of the building shows hat out of eighty-five offices which it ontains twelve only are occupied, although he building has been finished upwards of a ear. It is not probable that the rentals of these welve offices are more than sufficient to pay the out of fael and maintenance of boilers, engines, lievators, and heating apparatus, leaving not only to locupie from the \$1,500,000 expended, but an absolute outgo of \$12,800 for faxes.

ons in currency in look of fast and maintenance of boilers, currings, leavators, and heating apparatus, leaving not only no income from the \$1,500,000 expended, but an absolute outgo of \$12,800 for faxes.

Of the the Equitable Building, covering two ordinary Chicago residence lots, it is quite safe to say that no other spot on earth of 7,640 square feet has ever had \$1,124,286 expended upon it. The facilities of this building are truly charming,—three large and luxurious passenger elevators, each rub by a "conductor" in elaborate blue and \$1,15,00 looks.

The facilities of this building are truly charming,—three large and luxurious passenger elevators, each rub by a "conductor" in elaborate blue and single that prices will go lower by and by. There was an active movement in imported dried fredits, while domestics, as a rule, were quiet. No important price-changes were, noted. Fish remain unchanged. In the builter market there was the same condition of affairs as previously noted, the same and the poorer sorts dull and unsettled. Cheese was quoted as before. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and by first-class tenants. Accurate figures concerning its remains are not obtainable, but it probably pays about 2 per cent per annum. There are those in Boston who are mean enough to insinuate that not all of the \$1,100,000 was actually expended in the sales were chiefly of shingtes. The demand for wool continues meagre, and no changes are

nue account (as one of its New York rivals does) \$100,000 for the rent of the rooms which the officers and clerks occupy, and thus increase its apparent income from real estate. The rents from this building and a small one on State street owned by the Company, not including anything for the offices occupied by the Company, were, in 1877, \$48.097.

What helps this investment out is the clannish pride of Boston people, who deary everything not originated here, and who go so far as to give the preference to their home institution, even at some

preference to their home institution, even at some

In conclusion, a suggestion may be offered to the architects of those buildings, or to two of them, who apparently thought they had exhausted human skill and ingenuity in devising methods of increasing the cost of these atructures, namely; they might have made the cost greater if they had used solid gold and silver in places where they have used brass and iron. R. W. H.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for a Taesday, Dec. 3:

Ashland av. 105 ft s of Harrison et w f. 30z 148 4-10 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Charles W. Elphicke to Allan M. Culver).

Burblut st. 99 ft n of Wisconsin st. e f. 25x127 ft. dated Dec. 2 (Edward McCall to William C. Fish).

Thirty-fourthst, 172 ft w of Haisted st. s f. 50 x145 ft, dated Nov. 13, 1876 (Samuel Baldwin and wife to James Baldwin.

West Eries st. n w oor of Fay st. s f. andivided of 20x136 ft, dated July 8 (estate of William M. of 20x136 ft, dated July 8 (estate of William B. Ogden to John Moeiler).

North LaSalie st. n e cor of Fay st. s f. andivided of 60x160 ft. st. s f. 20x136 ft. dated July 8 (estate of William B. Ogden to John Moeiler).

North LaSalie st. n e cor of Superior st. w f. 23x106 ft. improved. dated Dec. 2 (M. and J. Palm to Justas P. C. Louhr).

West Nintecent st. 1855 ft w of Fisk st. s f. 25x206 ft. improved. dated Nov. 26 (Wenzel Dlanhy to F. and A. Dlanhy).

West Madison st. 149 ft e of Latin st. n f. 25x 1875 ft. dated Dec. 2 (George H. Latin to L. and b. L. Barber).

Warron av, w of and near Leswitz st. n f. 25x 11x 100 ft. moon Millard F. Riggie to Mary K. Patterson).

Gardner st. w of Cilyoure av. s f. 21 v.5 hoky 94 ft. dated Dec. 2 (Carl Mampe to Albert Linstedt).

Michigan av. 297% ft n of Thirty-tourt st. s f. The following instruments were filed for record 2,000 District.

Linstedly.

Linstedly.

Michigan as: 207% is not Thirty-fourth st. ef.

Michigan as: 207% is not Thirty-fourth st. ef.

The property, dated bec. 2 (kibeneze H. Pray to

Corwin C. Thompson).

Michigan as, a w corner of Twenty-eighth st.

ef. 5xx132 ft. with 22x132 ft sof and near the

above (with other property). dated May 2

(Charles H. Bulburd to H. 11. and M. S. Hay
don).

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotation	ne for 7	
delivery on the leading article		
business days:		-
	Yonday.	Tuesday
Mess pork	6.07%	\$ 6.67
Land, dans and commenced	5.65	5.65
Shoulders, boxed	2.75	3.50
Short riba, boxed	3. ×2%	
Whisky	1.08	1.06
Wheat.	8334	HAL
Corn	31	201
Oats	20	
Rye	4476	444
Barley	CM PAGE	a ****
Live bogs	80@2, No	T 226 - W
Cattle	2(14%	2@44
The following were the receip		
of the leading articles of produc	e in this	city dur-
ing the twenty-four hours endir		
Tuesday morning, and for the o	orrespond	ing date
twelve months ago:	Seas 3	1000

	RECEI	PTs.	SHIPMENTS.	
1947 4 10	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	19,168	13,990	15,870	11,290
Wheat, bu	236, 712	40, 160		11,720
Corn, bu	117.843	81.467	16, 271	5,614
Oats, bu	44.086	34.727	12, 247	22, 1:40
Rye, bu	6,577	3, 367	7:55	RIN
Barley, bu	19,854	15, 1:0	20,093	12,551
Grass seed, lbs	155, 530	69, 240	56, 443	44,978
F. seed, lbs	166, 200	88,732	64,000	46,600
B. corn, lbs	176, 000	156,000	88, 200	20, 330
C. meats, lbs	366, 620	381, 097	3, 895, 469	2, 969, 029
Beef, tes.			110	400
Beet, bris	3 .	*** ******	325	
Pork, bris	27	75	818	2,019
Lard, Ibs	227, 920	124, 326	823, 297	1.120, (82
Tallow, lbs	27,86%	47,900	242,630	73, 230
Butter, lbs	144,666	79,748	130,018	56, 402
D. hogs, No	2230	96	******	151
live hogs, No.	35, 835	17, 495	2,025	660
Cattle, No	4.000	2,404	1, 470	7411
Sheep, No	557	1,492	11	Sei4
Hides, lbs	177, 863	239, 215	484,540	335, (0)
Highwines, b'ls	10000000		200	200
Wool, lbs	51,560	109, 259	217, 260	136, 770
Potatoes, bu	1, 218	305	4	363
Coal, tons	11,778	4,494	1,411	1, 281
Hay, tons	120	4 (064)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Lumber, m ft.	5, 453	3.019	1,776	1,906
Shingles, m	7,047	6:0	220	85
Salt. bris	160	960	3,758	3,005
Poultry, hs	23,937	19, 251	32,004	12,690
egs. pkgs	241	156	63	74
Cheese, bxs	3,206	1,284	2,920	2.545
G. apples, bris	620	6:19	1,112	-10.00
Beans, bu	6.0	55	1,190	189

this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 24 cars No. 2 red, 8 cars No. 3 do (36 wheat, 24 cars No. 2 red, scars No. 3 do (36) winter wheat, 132 cars No. 2 apring, 102 cars No. 3 do, 109 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (353 soring wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 67 cars high-mixed, 11 cars new do, 27 cars new mixed, 118 cars No. 2 corn, 31 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (261 corn); 19 cars white onts, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (50 cars); 10 cars Veger white onts, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (50 cars); 10 cars Veger white onts, 10 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (50 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars extra No. 3 do, 17 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 4 cars feed (40 barley). Total, 752 cars, or 310,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,896 bg

rbest, 69,639 bu cors, 4,817 bu cats, 5,134 bu barier.

The following were among the direct exports from the city last week on through bills of lading to foreign potts: 2,783 bris float, 65,850 ba wheat, 200 bris pork, 116 other pkgs do, 17,708 boxes meats, 11, 728 cases canned do? 10, 510 tos lard, 925 other pkgs do, 75 bris beef, 190 bris tongues, 2, 085 pkgs butter and cheese, 374 bris tallow, 1, 000 bris alcohol, 321,670 lbs oil-cake, 40,000 lbs scods, 2,348 bris ost-mesl, 200 bris corn-mesl, and 422,190 lbs cotton.

The Board of Trade will ballot to-day on the

proposition to establish a uniform scale of com-Ocean freights in New York were duil yesterday at 7%d. The movement to Europe is not so great as it was recently in grain, the supply of both wheat and corn from other places being on the in-

It is reported that scarcely 60 per cent of the December wheat due in this market has been deliver-ed up to date, and the question now arises, where will the other 40 per cent come from. Receipts keep up, and we may have a good deal of No. 2 wheat come in this month yet, but the shorts may find the longs competing with them for the spot ar-rivals. They do not, however, exhibit much There was a good deal of excitement on Change

There was a good deal of excitement on 'Change yesterday, but rather of the jocular kind than otherwise, over the news that Keene had arrived in this city. A good many false cries were raised to the effect that "he is here," and the sell took several times. After midday the crowd of wheat operators seemed to attach more importance to the report that the "money is here," and the shorts advanced prices by a better demand.

There is now little doubt that as much as five million dollars have been berowed, and for time.

noted in quotations. Broom-corn was steady.
The day market was quiet and unchanged. Hides
were in good request at the recent reduction. The
business in seeds was light, on account of the

business in seeds was light, on account of the small offerings. Timothy was firm, and other kinds unsitered. The local demand for potatoes continue good, and choice offerings are firm. Poultry and game were weak and dull. The stock was large, and the weather so mild that it soon lost its fresh appearance. Eggs were steady. Rail freights were quiet and firm at the advance of last week. The rates are:

| Pourth | Dressed Dressed | Dressed Dressed | Pourth | Dressed Dressed | Dress 4, 332, 286 4, 064, 229 Total..... 8,951 9,645 60,829 419 651,366 6,230 34,410 18,948 8, 931 9, 275 79, 984 407, 848 6, 230 55, 834 24, 573 Total... Outs-No. 2..... 790, 798 592, 295 616, 134 131,993 31,282 65,000 74, 738 8, 772 32, 751 Rye--No. 1...... No. 2...... Relected 229, 265 111, 262 272,914 16, 908 98, 580 13, 833

Total...
Bariev—
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
New do.
No. 3
New No. 3
Extra No. 3
Do Bew.
Feed 161, 221 189, 190 5, 897 117, 871 20, 850 757, 656 10, 192 (99) 29,717 No grade. ...1. 222, 882 1, 263, 967 586,871 Total of all grades in store, 6, 773, 207 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 268, -037 bu wheat, 198, 503 bu corn, 43, 649 bu cats, 25, 231 bu rye, and a decrease of 41, 085 bu barley. Total increase, 494, 335 tu.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

1877. 52, 485 85, 861 26, 365 85, 729 2,710 203, 249

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

DBC. 3.—Receipta: Flour. 23, 696 bris; wheat, 108, 660 bu; corn. 33, 982 bu; eats. 32, 623 bu; corn-meal, 1, 309 pkgs; rye. 46, 294 bu; barley, 550 bu; mait, 3, 214 bu; pork, 584 bris; beef, 3, 852 pkgs; cut meats. 1, 990 pkgs; lard, 364 pkgs; whisky, 941 bris.

Exports (forty-eight hours): Flour, 7, 000 bris; wheat, 227, 040 bu; corn. 128, 000 bu.

The stock of lard in New York Dec. 2, 1378, was 23, 771 te. acainst 22, 149 tes Nov. 1, 1878, and

23, 771 tcs, against 22, 149 tcs Nov. 1, 1878, and

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following snows the receipts and shipmen of wheat at points named yesterday:

3.7. 809.235 Total. 625, 212 GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Dec. 3, 1878: John W. Wills,
291 boxes raisins; Steffuner Bros. & Co., 1 case
dry goods, Jansen, McMurg & Co., 1 case books;
C. M. Lipington, 1 case needles; 1. T. Relling &
Co., 5 cases books; Cobb, Wills & Wheeler, 298 bris currants; Moseback & Humphrey, 100 drums caustle soda, 20 drums ubtorate of potash; Spooner Warner, 14 cases majuractures of wood, etc. Collections, \$3, dd9.44.

PROVISIONS.
HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather weak early under the receipts of a larger number of hogs, with lower prices at the Stock Yards, but supproved later in sympathy with grain. There was figlic change in the tone of adwith grain. There was fittle change in the tone of edvices from Europe, and abparently not many buying orders here, with the trading mostly in futures. The outward movement of product continues large.

Mass Ponk—Was moderately active. The market declined 5c per briearly, but improved to about the lacest prices of Monday under a better demand at the decline. Sales were reported of 1,250 bris seller December at \$6.65, 14,750 bris seller January at \$7.87468 7.35; 15,500 bris seller February at \$8.0088,078. Total, 31,500 bris seller February at \$8.0088,078. Total, 31,500 bris. The market closed steady at \$6.656 5.76 for old spot, \$7.75 for new do, \$6.65 for December, \$7.9087,924 for seller January, and \$8.025ess. 05 for February.

Loose, part cured. \$2.55 \$3.60 \$3.65 \$3.776
Boxed. \$2.73 \$3.80 \$3.80 \$3.875
December, boxed. \$2.70 \$3.80 \$3.85 \$3.074
January, bexed. \$2.90 \$3.85 \$3.85 \$4.025

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. The trading was almost entirely local. Shippers made some inquiries but no purchases, while holders were firm in their views in sympathy with the upward tendency in wheat. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters on private terms; 600 bris spring extras at \$8,2566.75; 100 bris spring supers at \$2.25; and 50 bris rye dour at \$2.65. Total. 880 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.506.5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$3.75 G4.25; good to choice red winters \$4.0064.75; prime to choice springs, \$4.0064.75; if ir to good Minnesota springs, \$4.006, \$5.5; hotel to good minnesota springs, \$4.006, \$5.5; patent springs, \$4.006, \$5.006, \$5.5; patent springs, \$4.006, \$5.00 BREADSTUFFS.

wore a nite to subments. The market seemed to advance chiefy in sympathy that wheat, and capecially because several unioner present in that cereal did not care several union of the work of capecially because several union to that cereal did not care several union to core in that cereal did not care several union to core in that cereal did not care ferred their attention to core, outfing for May, because that deat was the most attractive. This stimulated other fusers, and even improved spot, though the shipping demand was not urgent. Seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% c. Seller May sold at 35% seller January opened at 31% seller May seller May seller January opened at 31% seller May seller May seller January opened at 31% seller May s

bu.

MORNING CALL.

The following sales were made: 5,250 bris mess pork at \$7,87% for January, and \$8,00%,025 for February Lard-86182,750 tes at \$5,72% for January, and \$5,00%,025 for January, and \$5,00% to January, and \$5,00% to January, and \$5,00% to January, and \$5,00% to January, also 5,00% but red winter at 80c for January.

Also 5,00% but red winter at 80c for January and 85% for January.

Petruary. Also 5,000 but red winter at 60c for January. Also 5,000 but red winter at 60c for January, and 3546-3556 for May.

Mess sork was stronger. Sales were noted of 115,000 but at 318c for January, and 83-685-586 for May.

Mess sork was 2565-50 ligher. Sales 7,500 bris at 68,076 for December 87,229 for January, and 88-685-68,076 for December, 85,75 for January, and 88-685-685 ligher. Sales 7,500 bris at 88-685-685 ligher was steady at 88-685-685 ligher was steady with sales of 500 bris at 86-685 for January, and 258-66 for December. 303-6820-666 for January, and 258-66 for January at 86-68 for Jan

Mess pork was steady at 28 6 va6.70 for December, 57 v25e,67 p5 for January, and 58 0 va6.70 for February Sales 1,250 bris at 57.325 for January, and 88.05 w.075 for February. Lard closed at 58.05 w.075 for January, 58.05 w.075 for February. Lard closed at 58.05 w.075 for February, 58.05 w.075 for January, 58.05 w.075 for March. Sales 230 tos seller March at 55.92 w.05.95 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard closes at 28. 200 cs. 2017 gtor Petruary, and 55. 125 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 250 tos seller March at 53. 225 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 250 tos seller March at 53. 225 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 250 tos seller March at 53. 225 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 250 tos seller March at 53. 225 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 250 tos seller March at 53. 225 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 250 tos seller March at 55 gts. 35 for March. Saigs 25 for March. Saigs 2

pecans. Seedice river pecans. Seedice. Wilnington perants. Seedice. Vereinia do. ed.

1018 END PRUITS. Were in fight demand as the current prices. The stock of nearly all fruits is literal. Apples. \$1 2561.2011 car-lots, and \$1.5082.00 per bri: craniberries, cultivated. \$5.0087.30 per bri: const oranges. \$5.0087.00 per bri: constituted in the steady tone bereforce characterizing it. Below are the oriece current:

100. 1665.01 per bri: for fine steady tone briefly long. \$6.00 per bri: chalce to fancy Blo. 174691849; good to prime, 16617c; common to fair, 1696.1849; good to prime, 16617c; common to fair, 1696.1849; good to prime, 16617c; common to fair, 1696.0540; do prime to choice. 756276c; do fair, 6966.05c; do fair, 696

serveral times. After midday the crowd of wheat operators seemed to satisfact more importance to it, the report that the "money is here," and the above as serveral times the parties when the "money is here," and the shortest affect of the parties when the "money is here," and the shortest affect of the parties when the parties when the parties when the results of the parties of

Single and double. BLACK WORK.

Common See 40 Fine. 500 52

Medium 123 45 Fancy 534 50

Good 880 50 FINE CUT CHEWING. LIVE STOCK. Receipts — Cuttle,
Monday 4.036
Fuesday 5,046

prospect for the remainder of the week is not such as to afford much comfort to holders. We revise our quotations as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded sieera, weighing 1, 400

Ba and lowards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed atters, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 bs.

Good Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed atters, weighing 1, 500 to 1, 350 bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 350 bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 350 bs.

Butchers' Stoc®—Poor to common steers and common to choice ows. for city slaughter weighing 500 to 1, 200 bs.

Butchers' Stoc®—Poor to common steers and common to choice ows. for city slaughter weighing 500 to 1, 200 bs.

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Butchers' Stoc®—Poor to common steers and t

13. 271 8.65 13. 297 2.20

18. 375 3.65 18. 297 2.40

18. 4.20 4.2. 44. 1.1-0 3.80

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WATERTOWN, N. Y. Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 704; market active; prices advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \), a light supply helping the trade; choice, \$2.20; extra. \$6,2566 7.2; for tounity, \$5.7568.00, second, \$5.0065.25; third, \$4.0064.75.

Swink—Western fat, live, \$3.5063.75; Northera, 64.00, \$4.00, \$6.00, \$7.5063.75; Northera, Surne and Lambs—Receipts, 3.565; market improved; trade settive; \(\frac{1}{2} \) advance; sales mostly at \$3.00.

SHEET AND LANDS—Receipts, 3,565; market improved; trade settive; 4c advance; sales mbelly at \$3.00 gs. (0); some pelters at \$4.25; a few flocks of choice lambs and coasts at \$5.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

RAST LIBERTY.

ROST LIBERTY.

ROST LIBERTY.

ROST LIBERTY.

RAST LIBERTY.

RAST

would find ready sale if here; receipts, 745; simpments, 180.

Singn—Fair demand; unchanged; muttons range at 2566346; receipts, 500; shimments, none.

BUPPALO, Dec. 3.—CATLE—Receipts, 1,564; market stendy; fair prospects.

SURER AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2, 200; market firm; fair to good Western sheep, \$3,5084, 10; extra selected wethers, \$4,564, 75; no lambs on sale; all offerings dismosed of, 624, 75; market moderately active; Prices unchanged for Yorkers; heavy and a shade higher.

CINCINNATI.

CINCI

DRY GOODS:

CHICAGO.

The quiet for some time past pervading the dry-goods market remains undisturbed. Some lines are moving more freely than others, but in no department of the market is there anything resembling scitvity. Values romain without notable change, the general tenor of prices being steady, if not positively firm. Collections are reported fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Dec. X.—The market continues quiet, but prices are fairly maintained on most staple goods; cotton goods in light demand; prints moving slowly; kitchmond's plak prints reduced; dress goods and ginghams quiet: heavy woolens duit, and spring weights

hams quiet: heavy woolens dull, and spring weights only in moderate request: foreign goods continue in

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livekroot. Dec. 3-11:30 a. m. -Plour. 100222.
Whest-Winter, so 10d600 2d: apring, 7a 10d600 ed; white, 9a 7d600 10d; club, 9a 10d610a 2d. Corn. 23a ud 624s. Pork. 42a. Lard. 33a. Receipts of wheat last three days, 48,000 grs. 26,000 grs being American.
Livekroot. Dec. 3-2 p. m. -Weather dull. Breadstaffs weaker. Wheat-Winter, 2a 10d600 1d; apring, 7a odd500 3d; white, 9a 7d6000 9d; club, 2a d6000 2d.
Corn. 23a ed623a 9d. Rest unchanged.
Livekroot. Dec. 3.—Prime miss pork-Eastern, 680; Western, 43a. Bacon-New Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 20c; tong clear, 24c; short clear, 25c; shoul-

due, 46e 8d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 3-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-Na 1, 721 Liverpool, Dec. 3-11:30 2. m. Flour-No. 2, 721;
No. 2, 198.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1. 3e 2d; No. 2, 3e 10d;
spring, No. 1, 3e 62; No. 2, 7s 10d; white No. 1, 9
10d; No. 2, 9e 7d; cish, No. 1, 10e 2d; No. 2, 4e 10d.
Corn-New, No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s 2d.
Corn-New, No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s 2d.
Provisions-Pore, 42s. Lard, 33s.
Liverpool, Dec. 2.—Corron-Urregular and fast as
34485-11-16d; saies, 7,000 baies; speculation and export, 2,000, American, 5,500

Berrosturys-Weaker; California white wheat, 9e
746989-9d; do club, 9e 366:10s 2d; Espring, 7e 36498-30;
No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 8e 10d; 59s 1d; Fisar

-Western canal, 1982/28; new corn, 22s 666923 nd,
0ats-American, 6e 5d. Bariey 10, 3e 2d. Pear-Canadian, 32e 6d.

Oats-American, 68 cd., Barley 10, 38 2d. Peat-Candian, 326 cd.
CLOTER-SEED-American, 38:638a.
PROVISIONS-Mess ports, 122. Prime mess beef 67s ed.
Lard-American, 38s. Bacon-Long clear, 28s 6d;
short do, 27s 8d.
CHRESS-Fine American, 47s.
Tallow-Fine American, 57s.
PETROLEUM-Spirits, 10s., refined, 6s.
Livered Otto-128 8d.
SPIRITS OF FURPHYTINE-228 8d.
REIN-Common, 48 6d; paic, 58 10d.
Receipts-Wheat for three days, 18,000 cm.
Varus and fabrics at Manchester neary and depressed.

ASTWEEP, Dec. 8.—PETROLEUM-229 34.

AMERICAN CITIES. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

New YORK. Dec. 2.—Grain—Western wheat offered with less freedom and quoted up 160 to per but on a fairly active demand: spring attracted more attention for prompt and forward delivers, and was likewise about ie per bu higher; cable advices of tame and somewhat irregular markers: 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwauke spring at \$1.00. Cordin fair demand and quoted generally Bruner: suited Western, 4464654c. Rye rather more songat, chiedy for shipment, at somewhat steader prices. Data more active, and generally quoted about steady, though somewhat irregular; white Western, 0,500 bu at 318-35c.

PROTISIONS—Mess pork quiet, but held selve higher: Messtern mess held 5@10c dearer, but dult. Cut mests fairly active. Bacon in good demand, and quoted steadler. Western steam land more active at firmer prices: sales of 1, 480 tes at \$6.0034.07%.

Tallow—in good demand and stronger: 125,000 the at \$6\cdot 681 1.1cc.
Sug.as—flaw in moderate request on a basis of \$\cdot 600 for fair to good refaning Cubs; refined unchanged. Whiteky—Quiet but steady at \$1.00\(\cdot 181 \) sales 500 bris at this price.

Wittsky-Quiet but steady at \$1.00 it also 500 bris at this price.

Francish Free movement, but rates weaker in most instances; main call from grain, petroleum, and provision interesis: for Liverpook, engagements facilided 18,000 but corn art of per 56 ibs.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 3.-Corroys-Quiet; p. 3-100 97-16c; futures dull; December, h. 5c; January, 9.70c.

97-16c; futures dull; December, h. 5c; January, 9.70c.

Naw, 9.70c.

FLOUR-Quiet: receipts, 24,000 bris: pure State and Western, \$3.4063.50; common to god state. \$3.8063.10; good to choice, \$4.506.00; pure State states, \$3.5063.50; for formal states, \$3.5063.50; formal states, \$4.5063.50; formal states, \$4.5 ungraded amber: \$1.000 st. 200 do. \$1.005(31.00) and 1.22 No. 3 do. \$1.005(31.00) and 1.22 No. 3 do. \$1.005(31.10) catra do. \$1.005(31.10) catra do. \$1.005(31.10) catra do. \$1.005(31.10) catra consumer. Mais quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer, receipts, \$4.000 but ungraised. 4005045(2) No. 3, 410415(2) themen, 405046(2) No. 3, 410415(2) themen, 405046(2) No. 3, 410415(2) themen, 4006(2) No. 1, 2006(4) and unchanged. Plant No. 2 white, 3105(3)(4)(2) No. 1, 2006(3)(3) white, 310, No. 2 white, 3005(3)(4) No. 1, 2006(3)(4) No. 2 white Western, 3105(3)(4), No. 2 white Western, 3105(4), No. 2 white, 3105(4), No. 2 white Western, 3105(4), No. 3 white Western

nning, oquet, Monasce steady, New Orleans, 2000c. Rice steady. — Quiet; united, 2016/200c; cruds, 700 Sqc; refuned, ito.

Tallow—Firm at 556676c.

Tallow—Firm at 556676c.

Tallow—Firm at 556676c.

Kens — Quiet at 2565616.

Kens — Steady, Western, 2016/200c.

PROVISIONS—FORG Quiet but fru: mess, 37.50. Ber quiet but fru: Cas meste steady; four clear middes, 450C mer, clear middles, 450C mer, clear middles, 450C mer, clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 Control of the clear middles, 450C mer, 500 Steady, 500 St

BALTIMORE. Dec. S. -FLOUR-Quiet and most

Baltimore. Dec. S.—Plous—Quick and most steady.
Grain—Wheat—Western active and frame; No. 2 Pennsylvania rod, unchanged; No. 2 Western viner red, apot and December, St. 0495; January, St. 0496; January, St. 0496; St. Corn.—Western area maps mappy and a shade direct, Western mixed, spot and December, old, 4855;68549; new. 450;68549; January sign steamer, unchanged; Detailed and outside and Pennsylvania, sometime of Pennsylvania, so

Changed:

PEXROLEUN.—Firm and quiet; crude, 75;e; sensel se COPPER: Quiet and stendy: Rio cargoes medanged. Writes v. Dull and unchanged.

Francours—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; colino, 4d, flour, 28 9d, grain. 89d.

RECEIPES Flour, 8.0.9 DWS, wheat, 142,80 be; con 60,320 bu; cata, 2.000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 86,000 ba.

NEW ORLEANS, DC. S.—FLUUR—Firmer; suordes, 83,25; XX, 84,00; XXX, 84,125;68,75; high grains, 50,000 bb.

NEW ORLEANS. Dec. S.—FLUTE—Firmer; storring, St. 253, XX. S. 4.00; XXX. S. 4.12968-75, high grades, St. 253, XX. S. 4.00; XXX. S. 4.12968-75, high grades, St. 253, XX. S. 4.00; XX. S. 4.12968-75, high grades, St. 253, XX. S. 4.00; XX. S. 4.12968-75, high grades, St. 254, XX. S. 4.00; XX. S. 4.12968-75, high grades, St. 254, XX. S. 4.00; XX. S. XX. S. 4.0

CINCINNATI, O. Dec. 3 - Corros - Pair demand but

MILWAURER, Wis., Dec. 3.—FLORD—Quiet and unchangest.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; opened Mc higher; closed dull;
No. 1 Milwaukee inard, 80-9c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 80-9c;
February, 60-9c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 60-2; style;
February, 60-9c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 60-2; style;
No. 2, 20-9c. Rye is light demand; No. 1, 40-9c;
Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring cash, 80c; January, 84-9c.
Provisions—Quiet but steady. Mesi pork, 60d, 60-70;
Res. 21-77—Flour; 12, 400-9c; wheat, 173, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Plour, 27, 600-9c; wheat, 173, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Plour, 27, 600-9c; wheat, 173, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Plour, 27, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Plour, 27, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Plour, 27, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Plour, 27, 600-9c.
Milwaurer—Milwaurer
Milwaurer—Milwaurer
Milwaurer—Milwaurer
Milwaurer
Mi Tolkbo, Dec. 3.—Gualx—Whest firm; amber Michigan, spot and December, spige; language, spiges

bid: No. 2 red winter, spot an olige bid: sales Jahuary, 85/46 No. 2 amber Illinois, 47/46. Co No. 2 amber Illinois, 47/46. Co No. 2 amber Illinois, 47/46. Co No. 2 amber Illinois, 47/40. Dis-new. 32/46. No. 2, 34/46; new. 31/40. Dis-HYSERTPTER Wheat, 31/40. Dis-Wheat, 180.000. orfalo, Dec. 3.—Gra-tor No. 1 hard, Dulith Obs Kansas at 4 io: 1 car sales 700 bo rejected on Barisy neglected. Throad Friguets—Unco Dernoir, Mich. Der. 8, Grand Weent higher et \$1.08; No. 2 waite \$1.00% January, \$1,00% bid; mil Receipts et. 725 bu, snirmer

Oweso, Dec. 3.—Galke-changed: No. 2 Milwaukee, St Toledo, 4664456. Fronta. Pronta. Dec. 3.—Highwines brb at \$1.08; 50 bris at \$1.0% COTTON.
Ser. Lours. Dec. 8.—Corron—
sales 1.160 bales: receipts, 1.50
stook, 35, 300.
Mempairs, Tenn.. Dec. 3.—Corr
8, 222 bales; fallpinents, 2.672; 3,
2,650; exports, 1.800: splaners, imiditing, 896c.
GALYESTON, Dec. 3.—Corron—
vised; middling, 286; less usidate
nary, 496; net receipts, 4,656 b
4,674; sales, 222; stock, 110,686
Britain, 9,656; to France, 1,697; 6

Britain. 3, 656; to France, 1, 697; to coast wise. 1, 058; Mosilis. Dec. 3, -Corrox - Wes ding. 856; low middling. 856; not receipts. 2, 502 unles: sales. Exports coast wise; 1, 290. Charles food. Pict. 3, 502 in the middling. 856; good ordinary low middling. 856; good ordinary 155 bales: sales. 1, 500; stock. France. 857. SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—COTTON— 16cf low middling, 84c; good of cipts, 3, 700 bales; sales, 800; stood the Continent, 3, 890.

CTEVELAND. O. Dec. 3. - PE standard white. 110 test, 9c. Pitts Burge, Pa., Dec. 3. - PE standard management of the parameters of the param TURPENT WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.-TINE-Firm at 20Mc.

MARINE VESSEL MOVEMENTS The weather was rather thick with occasional showers of m snow in the evening. The win high most of the day, and no as The scars Niagasa and Annie 1 from below with coal, and t strip them after they reached Golden Fisece brought himber and the Golden West and 8. Befrees from Menomine, and nade-going the stripping proceed to be stripping to be stripping proceed to be stripping to be strip

SAGINAW-VALLEY shipped from that port this

LAKE FREIG

Mr. J. V. Taylor, owner of has received an interesting Gamble containing an account that vessel from Quebec to Fr The voyage over the Atlantic c and dangerous one, but the Ti-weathered the gales and ran int in safety. Capi. Gamble state schr G. G. Cooper was also whither she had put back in a d with a cargo of coal on board.

PORT HUBO Post Hrnon, Mich., Dec. Prop Benton; tog Winslow ov Wing, Bigler, Wind-East, brisk; foggy. NAVIGATION

About thirty tugs are still in Capts. Hi Henderson and I respective homes at Clevelar night. Navigation on Lake Superior

Line Klins reports that good made.

It is said that the schr Wand to since the faiture of recent offer the schroll of the schr

Cleveland Herald, 264 'In Cleveland Herald He MILWAUK
Special Diagnotes to The
Milwaukuk, Wis., Dec. 3,
left this afternoon with air ai
ington pumps and other outfit
sempt to get off the schr Cab
Crock, Green Bay. The steam
arrived from pelow this mor
rolling mill.

MICHIGAN (MICHIGAN C Appetial Disputes to The Michigan Crity, Tod., Den. Lookout, Racine, lumber. Cleared Schra David Macey. S. G. Andrews, Muskeson, Norman, Manistee, sight, Wind brisk from the nerthwa ENIE.

Special Dispatch to T

Enire, Pa., Dec. 3.—Arrivelis
falo; schr Wanconn, Port Col
faher, Buffalo; schr C. H. Ra
Goshawk, Toledo; prop Annale
Departures—Schr Wancosta
Olean, Bay City: prun Willia
lons coal, Ohicago.

The following are the arrivals at this part for the twenty-four p'clock last night: Schr Lone star, Manistee, bund

met. 1.100 marie. 1002 33.500. Marrais, Tenn.. Dec. 3.—Corron—Quiet: receipta. 127 boles; shipments. 2.672; stock, 71,624; sales. 1200 exports, 1.830; spinners, 800; speculators, 50 galveston, Dec. 3. -Corrox-Weak; quotations Manue, 1, use. S. - Corrox - Weak and irregular; mid ding, 84c: low middling, 84c; good ordinary, 74c; stocks, 2,503 bales; sales, 1,009; stock, 25, 38f provide a series only sales, 1,000; stock 26,387 stocks constrine, 1,200.

Charlestox, Dec. 3.—Cottox—Easy: middling, 0c; by middling, 89c; good ordinary, 89c; net receipts, 1,15 base; mics. 1,500; stock, 70,887; exports to prese, 393

Price. 553 SATAYAM, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Weak; middling, piec; by middling, 856c; good ordinary. 756; netre-ccipta, 3, 700 bales; sales, 800; stock, 76, 500; exports to go Continent, 3, 880. PETROLEUM.

1000m kanas at 160: I car new on track at 38e. Out all mines 700 hn relected on track at 20e. Hye held a still mines 700 hn relected on track at 20e. Hye held a still mines proposed to the still mines of the still mines of

OSWEGO, Dec. S.—GEALN White acominally one cased: No. 3 Milwankee, Sl. O. Corn quiet; No. 3 Voledo, 486456.

propia, Dec. S.—Highwings—Irregular; sales of 100 bb at \$1.04; 50 bris at \$4.035.

COTTON.

Life bales: receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,200;

CETELAN, O., Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—Market firm: ganded white, 110 test, 90.

PETROLEO, Pa., Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude \$1.15 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9c, Parlesiphia delivery.

Oil CITY. Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—Market opened steady at 25c; sales at 96%ct advanced to 90%c; declined to 80%c adolare at 94%c bld; shipments, 48,000 pris;

MARINE NEWS.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY. VESSEL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

The weather was rather thick outside vesterday, with occasional showers of rain and a furry of mow is the evening. The wind was westerly and high most of the day, and mo sail vessels left port. The sehrs Nigaras and Annie M. Peterson arrived from below with coal, and their orews began to size them after they reached port. The sehr Golden Fisece brought jumber from the Straits, and the Golden West and S. B. Pomeroy similar cargoes from Memourinee, and all of them were subsecting the stripping process preparatory to beign leid up. The Captains of the craft report pasty weather on the passage up.

The ma New Era was to have left for Grand Haven last steeling with her barreet, and Capts. Charch had hift, submittine divers and wrackers, were to have taken passage on her and make some temporary repairs on the disabled soft Montpelier, but there weather kept the lag in port.

The prop Colorado was expected in port last

SAGINAW-VALLEY COMMERCE. Shipments from Bay City by lake have about sided for the present season. The following figures show the kind of freight and quantities

LAKE FREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS.
Testerday the prop Colorado took 7,000 bu rye, which completes her carro. No other engagements were reported. There was some inquiry for vessels to load and lay up here, but, carriago research the terms offered. They think that if grain continues to accamulate in the elevators better rates will be obtained in the spring.

The steam barco abercorn left Detroit yesterday for Buffalo with a cargo of wheat, taken at 3c per ba.

A STORMY PASSAGE. A STORMY PASSAGE.

As TORMY PASSAGE.

As recived an interesting letter from Capt.

Gamble containing an account of the passage of
that ressel from Quebec to Falmouth. England.

The voyage over the Atlantic occan was a stormy
and dangerous one, but the Floretts successfully
weathered the gales and ran into Falmouth harbor
in safety. Capt. Gamble states that the Chicago
self G. Cooper was also in the same port,
whither she had put tack in a disabled condition,
with a cargo of coal on board.

PORT HURON.

Pour Buson, Mich., Dec. 8, —Passed down—
Prop Beston; tax Winslow and tow; schrs Bed
Wing Bigler.

Wind—East, brisk; foggy.

NAVIGATION NOTES. About thirty tags are still in commission.
Capts. Ill Henderson and Becker left for their respective homes at Cleveland and Syraques last high.

Nationals on Labourgers.

lies kills reports that good progress has been such that the such wand has been abandoned that the such wand has been abandoned that the failure of recent efforts to release her hous the point near Sand Beach.

The Buffalo Tug Association expired Saturday withing last at 6 o'clock by limitation, and the reports thewed satisfactorily for the season.

The number of steamers and propellers that have surred at Cleveland since the opening of navigation is 2, 278, and of sail vessels, 1, 843; total of sail that a narrow scale from being run over by a rail-near than the same of the sail research and Tribute: "The tug John Matth received \$125 for towing the schr Lucerne from Lake Huron to Lake Erie, and the tug William A. Moore received \$150 for towing the schr C. I. Saiton same distance."

Capt. Thomas P. Thompson, one of the closest of the lake navigators, and author of "Thompson's Cast Phot," a book containing valuable information for lake mariners, cled at the Detroit Marine Bushial Monday morning of ining disease. He was born near London, England, and was about 70 years old. He commanded a number of steam and sail vessels on the great lakes during his life-time. He leaves two daughters, who live in Colorado.

Clereland Herald, 264 "In addition to the

Citroland Herald, 2dt 'In addition to the building of the new propeller for C. P. Minch at takelië a Langellie yards this winter, the following the control of the steam-barge Coffinates will have an upper deck put on; the steam-barge Coffinates will have an upper deck put on; the steam-barge Coffinates will have an upper deck put on receives a new lobe dock; the D. M. Wilson receives a new lock and the schres L. C. Butts and D. K. Clint has be raised and upper decks put on them; the stavel and Grundy are also to be thoroughly worksuled and have new decks. Ship carpenters dot forward to lively times and plenty of work as the winter."

MILWAUKEE MILWAUKEE.

Secial Dinates to The Tribuns.

MILWAUKE, Wis., Dec. 3.—The tug Welcome in this afternoon with six and nine such Worthings pumps and other outfit to make aucther attempt to get off the schr Cuba. sebore near Fish Chek. Green Bay. The steamship C. J. Kershaw arrived from below this morning with coal for a saint min.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Breisl Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Burs, Pa., Dec. 3.—Arrivals—Prop Olean, Buffalo, schr Waucosin, Port Colborne! schr KingSchre, Roffalo; schr C. H. Barton, Chicago; schr
Contreit Toledo; prop Annis Young, Chicago.

Departures—Schr Waucosta, Weiland; prop
Olean, Bay City; prop William H. Barnum, 800
lana coat, Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this part for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 score last night:

Schr S. B. Pomerny, Star Star Star Sheboyzas, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush is Star Sheboyzas, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush is ACTUAL SALLINGS.

Prop R. C. Brittlas, Sauganuck, sundries, Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, sundries, Schr Pour Brothers, Holland, sundries, Scow Spray, Holland, sundries, Scow Spray, Holland, sundries, Schr Lizzle Doak, St. St. Joe, sundries, Schr Lizzle Doak, St. St. Joe, sundries,

stated to the French Academy of Sciences that he believes he has succeeded in proving that many of the so-called chemical elements are in reality not elementary at all, but compound bodies, has excited much interest in scientific circles, and the appended brief explanation of the importance and nature of the discovery, made this morning by Dr. C. F. Chandler to a reporter of the Evening Post, is timely.

Dr. Chandler said: Mr. Lockyer claims that

six so-called elements:

Aluminum, Anlimony, Arsenic, Barium, Bismath, Bören, Browins, Cadminn, Coraum, Calium, Catoon, Calium, Caloum, Calium, Catoon, Cerium, Caloumine, Copper, Davium, Daymium, Cobat, Columbium, Copper, Davium, Daymium, Cold, Bydrogen, Indium, Iodine, Irdium, Iron, Lanthanum, End, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Molydenum, Nicel, Nirogen, Osmium, Oxygen, Paludium, Phosphorus, Platimim, Potasium, Rhodium, Eubidium Ruthenium, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Salphur, Tuntalum, Terbium, Tellurium, Thallium, Thorium, Tin, Fitanium, Tungsten, Uranium, Vagadium, Yurium, Zinc, Zicconium, Sponium, idea, that

Tin, Titanum, Tungeten, Cramum, Yanadum, Yttrium, Zinc, Zircconium.

There is, lamentably, a popular idea that chemistry as a science is extremely vague and unsettled; that it is continually troubled with various conflicting theories, and, allowether, a matter of theory anyway; and it is easy to start the belief that a new discovery similar to the alleged one of Mr. Lockyer will destroy all that has who before in the science.

The idea is entirely unfounded, Mr. Lockyer's statements in no wise rend the fabric of chemistry; they have long been anticipated. Assuming that his discoveries can be authenticated, the following example, illustrating the important fact relating to both compounds and elements, will serve to show that what appears on its face to be a discovery is simply establish-

most exactly agree with the theoretically calcu-ated weignts, and the variation can safely bu-ttributed to mistakes in practical experiment-ng. Thus we have an homologous series among

FINANCIAL.

Alex. Frothingham & Co, have been for many years stock brokers and oankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from the statements ranging from \$500, and have the envisible reputation of always making quick rejurns. Sond for their Flanness! Report, free.—New York Tribune.

AND INVALIDS.

Use WINCHESTER'S RYPOPHOSPHITE or LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Wenk Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and desired bublity it is an actnowledged specific Remedy, proved by 10 years' experience. TRY IT.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The receiver of stolen goods is about as bad as the thier. Wonder if this will occur to Wade Hampton when he accepts the South Carolina Senatorship at the hands of a Legislature which he and everybody else knows was elected by barefaced fraud.—Boston Transcript (Rep.). Mr. Whitelaw Reid says the negroes in

(Dem.).

A weekly, bearing the absurd and sectional title of the Southron, has been sent us as an exchange. If somebody will send us a copy of the Northron, we shall take pleasure in rolling the Southron and the Northron into a nice bundle, and "chuckir." them in the grate.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

The South cannot always be solid on the side of wrong. A portion of its own people will

side of wrong. A portion of its own people will eventually break loose from the party identified with fraud and violence, and when this point is reached the South will no longer be solid in the sense that makes it an offense to other parts of the Union.—New York Times (Rep.).

Senator Wallace's home paper has hoisted a flag bearing the names of Thurman and Wallace for President and Vice-President in 1880. This is modest for a "home paper." The home paper which places a distinguished man second on a Presidential ticket is by no means worthy of the name.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.). The fact that the colored bride of colored

enator Bruce, of Mississippi, will reside in Wash-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, will reside in Wash-ington this winter, causes a social flutter there, and the question asked is, 'Shall she be received?' Sae will. Mrs. Bruce is an Ohio woman; and those Ohio people are not getting 'left' nowadays.— Memphie (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.). If we use silver it will drive out gold, say

all the pretenders to the science of finance, who assume that there is but one metal that is real

Hampton's name is the synonym of violence, and lawlessness, and blood. Were Hayes to-day to disfranchise half the Southern whites, using the army to cut down all who raise an arm or a voice in opposition, he would comm no greater crime than that which the country, n less than a just God, hays to the charge of the red hauded Hampton.—Atlanta (Ga.) Republica

Ohio fairly bristles with Presidential canlidates for both parties. On the Democratic side are Thurman, Ranney, Payne, and Uncle Dick

From beneath a majority of 3,000 for the other man, whose name is Washburn, Ignatius Donnelly manages to send up a warning that he will contest for the seat in Congress from Minne-sota to which he wasn't elected. It may not or actually necessary that we should have a Wash-burn in the House, but it is very, very important that we should not have any Donnelly there.— Phitodelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The one thing that Congress ought to do for the manner of counting the Electoral votes in case of a contest. It does not matter so much what course is decided upon as that some course should be. Any rule will be as fair for one side as for the other, but neglect to make a rule will be positively criminal.—Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.),

failure of resumption, Hendricks will be to the front. Never before was such uncertainty stamp-The better judgment of the most enlight

ened financial authorities of New York—such men as August Belmont being cited as an example—is that the New York banks made a serious mistake in determining to establish a distinction between gold and siver deposits after resumption. They will eventually discover that the free nee of silver will be of vital consequence to themselves, as well as to all the other benking institutions of the country, in any attempt that may be made to establish and maintain specie bayments. This is one of the matters in which history is sure to repeat itself,—Forney's Progress (Rep.).

important fact relating to both compounds and elements, will serve to show that what appears on its face to be a discovery is simply establishing on a practical foundation what has long been held to be true theoretically.

The following is a grouping of the alkali metals, with their calculated and determined atomic weights:

Names.

Names.

Calculated. Observed.
1. Lithium.

7.
23.
25.
3. Potassium.

50.
39.
40.
55.
5. Unknown.

71.
5. Unknown.

71.
5. Unknown.

71.
5. Unknown.

71.
5. Unknown.

72.
5. Unknown.

73.
5. Unknown.

74.
5. Unknown.

75.
5. Unknown.

76.
5. Unknown.

77.
5. Unknown.

78.

There never was a more political and selecting in the content in gludgerous in a combination of a broken-down politician was in convered thick with fraud hoping to achieve anything by the help of a party which has just been its own State. — Philadel.phia Bulletin (kep.).

There never was a more political associations of the properties of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of secure the next Democratic nomination to the Presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of secure the next Democratic nomination to the Presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont plants of the presidency, and that he is engaged in carrying ont that the is announced from Washington that

them off, and urging upon the country the name of Tilden. That name is the type of utter despair. It is without life and without hope. Those who make the effort would as well endeavor to marshal the clouds so as to produce a great rain on the day of election in 1880 so as to elect Tilden on that day. They can exert no more influence upon the election than upon the clouds. Were they to nominate Tilden, even the clouds would laura at them, and could not weep on that day of a great farce.—Rickmond (Va.) Dispatch (Dem.).

South Carolina can take care of her citizens, white and colored. False swearing will not seas, white and colored. Paise swearing will not avail to convict respectable citizens in the United States Court, and they who perjure themselves will take a short road to the State Penitentiary. The State will go further. There are hundreds of criminals in South Carelina who are allowed to go free, in conformity with "the conciliation policy" free, in conformity with "the conciliation policy" of the Hampton Administration. They and their Northern friends have not responded as they should to our "good intentions," and it will not take long to put a few soore of the big and hitter rozues in jail, by "civil nocesses," if "the conciliation policy" be indeed a failure. The Radicals generally, and the colored people particularly, bave unfoitely more to lose than any other class, by the arrests for supposititious offenses in this state. The piecasant vices of the Radicals are the woips with which we scourge them. And, unless Mr. Hayes compel his officers to be fair and impartial, the dance will soon begin.—Chariston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem. Buildozer).

On a farcoff isle, on a mighty restion, the

mother of nations, shine the rays of the rising sun On the mighty billows of the ocean, vexed by fret ful November winds, on a speeding ship, with fal and manly burden freighted, strike the rays of the noon-day orb. On a vast continent, on an expectant people, gleam the spiendors of the setting king of day. Ont into the Atlantic Canada has gased through the deep gloom of night and the vapors of the early dawn, watching for the first faint glimpse of the golden, crimson banner. From distant isle to near continent comes floating o'er the waters the whispered prayer of God speed the daughter of the Queen and the heir of Argyll. From the mountains and plains, from the valleys and dales, from the lakes and seas of the great Dominion, there breathes forth the passionstic cail, "O bring them safely! O bring them quickly!" and it rells on away, away through fog, through storm, and meets the brave ship as she dashes on westward with the star of empire. Old Ocean's waste, gray and melancholy no more, but gray and glad, echoes the wish of millions in England and millions in Canada. Who is it that comes from across the sea! "Lorne!" shout the waves of the deep. "Louise!" cry the winds of Heaven. Lorne, chosen by his Queen to role this fair land of ours. Lorne, of a Ducal race the heir. Louise, the royal Dride of a chief of the Gaels. Lorne and Louise, our gracious rulers, Halifaz (N. S.) Chronicle (Blue Nove Loyalist). and manly burden freighted, strike the rays of the

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AMFRIQU., Diori..., Wednesday, Dec. 11, 9:30 a.m.
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ple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Pamphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor from the most

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entific Men n Europe and this country. We also dem onstrate why relief and cure result from their use after every other plan of treatment has failed. Reader,

Are You Afflicted.

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business

or pleasure, and subject to fits of melan-choly? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver or blood in a disordered cond tion? Do you suffer from rheumatism, nearalgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and

A Victim to Youthful Follies. or carried the marital relation to excess in later years? Have these indiscretions and excesses left you in a weak and debilitated condition? Are you timid, nervous, and for-

getful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you Lost Confidence in Yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples

and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are Thousands of Young Men, middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer

from nervous and physical debility. There are also thousands of females

Broken Down in Health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, furthe neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a

means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has Science and Common Sense

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3. 0.2 bels, wheat, 142,800 by; corn

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165. 3000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu

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10c. 3. Figura Pirmer; superfine,

2XX, 84,125684.75; high grades.

Dec. 3. FLOURS - FIRMEY, Superme, 12XX, 48 125964. 75, high grades, and y, with fair demand at \$242c. at \$1935c. mat \$2, 1062. 15. at \$1, 500. 15. at \$

at \$1.05, it dull, new, \$7.75 on levee. Dry 2.0002 to, \$3.0008, 70; \$2.7005. 81. 152.374; \$3.37,96.3 40; \$3.5063 40; \$4.5063 4

at Sugarde. Barley in good semand at a steady, with a good demand at a demand but at lower rates; steads. He nountant. Inth meats quiet at 4.00. Bacon quiet at 5.00. pa. 25.

10. Pennyivania, and West Virginia 10. Pennyivania, and West Virginia 10. Pennyivania 10. Penn

at \$1.04. MILWAUKES. .. Dec. S.—FLOER—Quiet and un-

tiet; opened to: higher; closed dull; hard, 84'9c; No. 1 Milwankee, 86'9c; lecember, 86'9c; Januar', 84'9c; No. 4, 60'9c; a steady; No. 2 Nt. Oats strong to in steady; No. 2 Nt. Oats strong to in sight demand; No. 1, 43'9c; wer; Ka. 2 spring, cash, 88c; January; No. 2 Spring, cash, 98c; January; No. 2 Spring, cash, 98c; January; No. 2 Spring, cash, 98c; January; No. 2 Spring, c

acy, \$5.00@5.75; family, \$4.00@

let and unchanged: No. 2 red, 800, anged. Outs stendy; 210220. Rye.

Special Bispatch to The Tribuna.

Biomean Cerr, Ind., Dec. 3.—Arrived—Schrischont, Rache, lumber.

Cleared-Schre David Macey, Spring Lake, light;
G. Andrews, Muskegon, light; steam-harge lumbers, Manistee, fight.

Winn brisk from the porthwest; light rain.

John Mark, Manistee, lumber. Twelffh street. Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street. Colorado, Buffalo, sundries. Randoloh street. A. M. Beers, Bay da Noo, lumber, Market. Colorado, Bulbalo, sundries. Randollo street.
A. M. Beers, Bay da Noe, lumber, Market.
Golden West, Mohominee, Pumber, State street.
Oneonia, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Stampede, Menoralmee, lumber, mo orders.
F. Wilcox, Manister, lumber, Market.
Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries, State street.
Golden Fleece, Foint St. Ignace, lumber, Alles Silp. Schr Niagara, Eric, coal. North Market street. Schr A. M. Peterson, Buffalo, coal. North Market Prop T. W. Snook White Lake, lumber, State street, Schr S. B. Pomeror, Menominee, lumber, Arnold

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

The Reported Discoveries of Norman Lock-yer-Their Probable Significance—A Talk with Prof. Chandler.

New York Evening Past.

The announcement, published in the Evening Post, that Mr. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., has

he so-called chemical elements are in reality

Dr. Chandler said: Mr. Lockyer claims that the so-called chemical elements are in reality not elementary at all, but compound bodies. This is a very probable theory, and not in the least startling. It has been entertained for a long time by many scientific men that the so-called chemical elements are not simple bodies. Mr. Lockyer probably formed his conclusions by examining the dark lines in the solar spectra and comparing them with the bright lines produced by the elements in question, and what he now advances is plausible. Chemists wiil be very glad to have him substantiate his story.

During the last century, Since chemistry became an exact science, chemists have been engaged in analyzing everything they could find in nature—metals, rocks, solls, water, air, everything animal and veretable, not only everything that belongs to the earth, but shooting-stars—bodies that fall to the earth—have all been carefully analyzed. The result of this vast work is the reduction of everything material by analysis to about sixty-six different kinds of matter, each one of which refused to submit to any further simplification. These sixty-six substances which cannot be further simplified by decomposition or analysis nave often been called the elements or simple substances. There are many facts about these substances that have led chemists to believe that they were not simple, and could be further separated and reduced, and the number of simple substances thus very much lessened. The idea has often been entertained that all might be forms of one kind of matter. Possibly this may be true.

much lessened. The idea has often been enter-tained that all might be forms of one kind of master. Possibly this may be true.

One of the most important facts which has led to this view is: these elements are naturally subdivided into groups by their properties, and the members of a group not only resemble each other very closely in all their properties, but also exhibit a numerical relation in the atomic weights, which makes them constitute what is called in chemistry an homologous series. Now, these homologous series are well known among compounds, and the occurrence among the ele-ments establishes an analogy between them and

| Alonic | Alonic | Alonic | Alonic | Alonic | Calculated |

In this series it will be seen that in the calcu-In this series it will be seen that in the calculated atomic weights there is a common difference of sixteen. That is, add stricen to the atomic weight of any substance, and you have as a result the atomic weight of the substance coming after it in the series. Numbers 4, 5, 7, and 8 of the calculated series are yet unknown, but chemists hope to discover, some time, metals which will exactly it in these praces and complete the series. In separating the so-called elements the missing metals may be found. The atomic weights of the known metals of the series determined by actual experiment, set down in the second column, will be seen to almost exactly agree with the theoretically calculated.

elements.

The following is a grouping of the homologous series of paraffines, which are known to be compounds, with their molecular weights: HOMOLOGOUS SERIES OF PARAPPINES.
 Vame.
 Symbol.

 Metham.
 0
 H4

 Etham.
 C2
 H6

 Peopam.
 C3
 H8

 Bitane.
 C4
 H10

 Quintane.
 C5
 H12

 Hexam.
 C6
 f114

 Heotane.
 C7
 H16

 Octane.
 C8
 H12

 C9
 H20
 C9

CURRENT OPINION.

The best Secretaries of War ever known in this country were John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Bavis: The best Chairman of the Military Committee will be Joseph E. Johnston. — Avgusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Den.). (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

What a team—Sam Tilden and Gummy Blair! Tilden is confident he will head the ticket in 1880. The old sinner is at present stirring up the Democratic monkeys in Pennsylvania.—Cincinnell Enquirer (Dem.).

It is now whispered that if Mr. Tilden is relving upon Mr. Randall for assistance in 1880, he is making a mistake, as Mr. Randall is gasing longingly at the White-House himself. We test both will be disappointed.—Philadelphia Press (Arp.).

We warn the Southern Democrats of one thing—their States are now restored to local self-

We warn the Southern Demograts of one thing,—their States are now restored to local self-government; the responsibility of giving the colored men justice and fail play rests upon them. The old system of Federal interference will not see re-established, and it is even probable that the next Congress will repeal the Federal Election laws or many paris of them. But the Northern public, feeling that full justice as now been done to the South, will henceforth watch the conduct of the Democrats there with redoubled jestiousy, and so long as public opinion in the South tolerates

such a policy as that of these South Carolina Democrate so long the North whil unite against the Democratic party of the country.—New York Her ald (Ind. Dem.).

With the Union Square Theatre Company. The Chicago Press Indories that of Paris and New York:

"It is always an agreeable thing to have to record a mecess, and this "Mother and Son" has proved to be one clearly—a pronounced, emphatic, very palpable hit."—Chicago Tribune.

"The story of the draims is one of uncommon interest, and attracts the attention of the andlence at arise and holds it to the end."—Chicago Times.

"This sketch of the play rails to give any adequate idea of its strength. It must be seen to be appreciated. The case is very strong."—Chicago Evening Journal.

"Mother and Son" is distinctively a drawing play."
—Inter-Ocean.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

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If successful resumption should give the country prosperity, the Blue Hen's Chloker Bayard will be the foremost man of the Democracy, and if the financial issue shall be unsettled by the

There never was a more pointed case of "Love's labor lost" than that of sundry politicians who are waiting on the shore of time in the hope that some propitious flood may come and take them off, and urging upon the country the name of

On a far-off isle, on a mighty nation, the

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

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A specific remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Idneys. Idneys.

adache, Pale in the Shoulders, Cough, Dixines ar Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth initiation of the Heari, Pale in the region of the dineys, and a thousand other palaful symptoms, ar HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

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2 Bowling Green, New York. HAIR GOODS.

Valuable Coal-Lands. Water-Power, City Lots, and Canal Franchises, etc., to be sold at Auction. Pursuase to a decree of the Cirquit County, Ill., the undersigned Trustees for the bond-holders of the Kanksace Company, will sale as public auction at the Stewart House, in the City of Wimington, Will Counsy, Ill., at 16 o'olock boom, on the Sch. day of January, 1870, the following described property, vila;

HALINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 6:44 p m
St. Louis Fast Line. 8:30 a m 6:44 p m
Cairo & New Oricans Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Oairo & Rew Oricans Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Kight Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Kight Express. 8:30 a m 6:46 p m
Springfield Kight Express. 8:30 a m 6:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keckuik, 8:30 m 6:30 a m
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Dubnque & Sioux City Express. 10:000 a m
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Onbouge & Sioux City Express. 10:000 a m
0:100 a m
0: MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-accode-st.

Ticket Office, 57 Clark-st., southeast corner of Raidolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Bouse. Mall (vis Mans and Air Line) 7000 a m 6:55 a m
Day Express 9:00 a m 7:40 p m
Raiamazoo Accommodation 4:00 p m 7:40 a m
Atlantic Express (daily) 5:16 p m 8:00 a m
Night Express . 7:00 p m 20:45 a m PITTSBUEG, FL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Tw Leave. | Arrive.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, making some of the most wonderful cures rd. Call and see him at 125 State-st. GRAY'S SEMEDIES.

H. MAHLER, 10 rue de la Grange, Bas la la sole agent for this paper in France. INJECTION CADET forein Shape. For sale by FOUGESA, New York.

218 State Street, Chicago.

Leave. Arrive.

3 Mail. Social Express. 7:30 pm 7:18 am

TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK will promptly and relating the medy will promptly and weary and every case of Nerous Debility and Weakness. For anti of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and on the second was a second with the second was a second was a second was a second with the second was a second with the second with the second was a second was a second was a second with the second with the second with the second was a second with the second with the second with the second was a second wa

The Hon. L. L. Munn, Freeport, Ill.,

he Hou. George H. House, Lansing. lich. , is a guest of the Sherman.

Gen. William Myers, U. S. A., was in this city yesterday on his way to Washington.

The lathers and shoetnakers held unimportant meetings at No. 7 Clark street last evening.

T. Ponfield, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is at the Sherman.

The Gaugers held an informal meeting at the Pacific last evening. Nothing of public inter-

THE TRIBUNE is requested to announce at the marriage of Mr. Hibbard Porter's daughte fil not take place this evening. The type-founders met yesterday afternoon the Grand Pacific to discuss matters retating to her interests. Nothing of public interest was

Officer Seth Bullock, of Deadwood, was

Samuel H. Brown, proprietor of the Park Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich.; Col. J. Jefferson, of the Park Hotel. Madison. Wis., and J. R. Patty, proprietor of the Patly House, Fon du Lac, Wis., are guests of the Tremont.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street [Transurs Building), was at 8 a m., 37 degrees; 10 a m., 39: 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 42; 8 p. m., 34, Barometer at 8 a. m., 28.90; 8 p. m., 28.98.

A workman by the name of Evans yester-lay fell from the hotel erecting at LaGrange by Ira Brown, and broke his leg, and was badly in-ured internally. He was removed to his home and titended by Dr. Fox. He will probably recover. The dixteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets, Gen. Louis Schaffner in the sidal. The only posiness transacted was a revis-on of the constitution and by-laws of the Club.

The Chicago alumns of Michigan Uni-ersity were to have held their annual meeting at he Palmer House last evening, but, owing to the and weather, only six persons responded, and the person was adjourned subject to the call of the

Chairman.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest agon Samuel Kingston, of No. 161 Hickory averance, who was crushed to death while employed in coupling cars on the Rock Island Road near Yourteenth street. The Country Physician held a noet-morten examination of the body of James (con, the deceased policeman, and found several russ badly broken, the lunes displaced, and containing a large quantity of serum. The injuries were much more serious than any one supposed.

Mr. Jacob, Gross, Clerk of the Circuit court, has just prepared his semi-annual report of he sustances of his office, which shows the following graiffying result: Receipts from June 1 to bec. 1, 1878, \$16, 404; distoursements, \$11, 214, eaving a balance on hand to be turned over to the ounty of \$5, 190. The last six months have been musually dul, owing to the numerous bankruptcy mades, the office often not even paying daily exenses. The result, therefore, is specially worthy fontice, and the large balance is due to the ecommission and the large balance is due to the ecommission and the large balance is due to the

Mr. Charles Cleaver, an old resident of hicago, last night delivered a lecture in the half (the Produce Exchange, to a very small andience, 1. "London and Chicago in 1835," describing the indition of the two cities at that period, and his urney to Chicago before the era of steam. The bject matter was very interesting, but as the deleyed matter was very interesting, but as the deleyed the properties of the half were of the prest, those assembled did not fully enjoy the tare. Under more favorable circumstances it cuite likely Mr. Cleaver would be enabled to ike more of a success.

A regular monthly meeting of the Mehanics' Institute was held last evening in the focure-room of the Athenaum, No. 50 Dearborn treet. About twenty members were present. The estimations of William Floto, President, and of latt Benner, Director, were received and acceptd. Pressing business and official duties were the anses respectively assigned by the gentlemen. The lection of a President was postponed until the routh Chicago Rolling-Mill. R. C. Hannah, was flected to fill the vacancy caused by Fire-Marshal enner's withdrawal. One or two of the members

s. Harizell, who has given the past in this city to the raising of money for the ort of at least four say missionaries among reedwomen of New Oriesna, will soon comber isbors and return to the South. She has most cordially received, and everywhere a interest has been manifested in this work of the property of the colored people through the elevating hitting up the colored people through the elevating of their women and the purifying of their homes. An essential part of the support of these missionaries is a home, which must be provided and furnished. Are there not houses in this city which can furnish this little bome by donations, either for the kitchen, dining-room, parlor, or bedrooms? Any who will help in so good a cause should send their donations, or letters concerning donations, to No 57 Washington street, in care of the Methodis! Book Concern, by Dec. 15 at latest, when all will be shipped at once to New Orleans.

A little excitement was caused of Dearborn street, just south of Madison, last night about 0 o'clock, by a man and wife, whose names were not excreteined. The husband, it appears, was following the wife about the etreets, and the latter accessed Policeman-Casey and insisted upon having the man arrested, but the guardian of the public west declined on the ground of no cause. The husband, thereupon asserted his constitutional rights as a citizen to follow his wife all over town, and "wanted to see "the man who would attempt to stop him. The woman stated that the man did not maintain her as a busband should, and said she probosed to earn her own living, but did not say in what manner. Officer Casey broke up the talk, which was loud enough to startle the neighborhood, and the woman, who was fairlowking and welf-attired, skipped off down Dearborn street, while the excited husband—a short, thick-set person of about 30 years—leaned apagents t samp poor for a few minutes, and finally took the opposite sine of the street and went southward, supposedly in quest of the wife.

The South Park Commissioners held their

took the opposite size of the street and west southward, suppositely in quest of the wife.

The South Park Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in their office in McCormick's Block. A communication was read from James Kelly offering to furnish crashed stone for paving the west drive of the grand boulevard between the Stock-Yards track and Forty-seventh street, and put the same down, for \$2.35 per cubic yard. Several other propositions of the same character were read and discussed. Mr. M. C. Stearns offered to furnish what he claimed was a very superior crushed stone for 90 cents. The cost of slag delivered is \$1.75, while stone will cost \$1.90, the difference in cost being due to a decided difference in the dost of hauling. A long discussion followed on slag versus stone, which resulted in the Board deciding to take as much stone as they want on the bank for \$1, and in the bottom of the quarry for 75 cents. The understanding is that the Construction Committee will make a test of the stone and endeavor to find out the comparative merits of stone and slag.

re find out the comparative merits of stone and alag.

The following officers of Rainbow Lodge, No. 400, I. O. O. F., for the insung term were elected last evening: J. W. Higgins, N. G.; W. Higsins, N. G.; H. A. Bunton, V. G.; A. J. Bignail, Recording Secretary; H. P. Thompson, Permanent Secretary; H. A. Bunton, Treasurer; and J. P. Ellacott, Representative to the Board of General Relief. And the Representative to the Relief Relief. No. 112 Randolph street, Monday, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing term: Lewis Wood, N. G.; E. R. Wilcoz, V. G.; H. R. Hopkins, Secretary; M. M. Gerstley, Tressurer, Trustees-Adolph Lasner, John Miller, Ambrose Dyslain, Joseph Soloman, H. S. Goldsmith.

The thirty-third annual convention of the

Mrs. Cushman, and others. Carriaces were called at 10 o'clock.

The Second Chicago Council of the Royal Arcanum was instituted last night in the clubroom of the Sherman House, Depair Supreme Regent D. W. Wilson officiating. After the rites and ceremonics of institution had been performed, the following officers were elected and installed: Regent W. C. Long: Vice-Regent, J. II. Hinckley; Past Regent, J. G. Sprages; Orator, F. W. Russell: Secretary, L. F. Hollands; Collector, C. P. Anderson; Treasurer, G. H. Waterman; Guide, E. S. Sibley; Chaplain, E. Dipple; Warden, L. G. Pratt; Sentry, G. C. Hewes, Medical Examiner, W. C. Hant, M. D.; Trustees, A. B. Strong, M. D. W. C. Hust, M. D., and G. C. Hewes. The first subordinate Council of this Order in this city was instituted last Friday svening, as stated in Tux Tutsunx of Sunday. The Order is a comparatively use one for likings, there being only these two loffees in Chicago and one in Quiucy, but fife Society is widely known in Oblo, Michigan, and Massachusetts, where there are flourishing Chapters. The medical examinations are very strict, and the standard of membership is kept very high. The objects of the Order, as previously stated, are mutual assistance and relief, including insurance.

kept very high. The objects of the Order, as previously stated, are mutual assistance and relief, including insurance.

The monthly report of the Chicago Postical Carriers employed, 162; delivery trips daily, 479; collections, 444; registered letters delivered, 16, 2010; mail letters delivered, 1, 595, 253; mail posts cards delivered, 294, 359; local letters delivered, 198, 413; newspapers, etc., delivered, 515, 174; letters returned to the office, 5, 838; fetters collected, 1, 803, 590; postal cards collected, 473, 916; newspapers, etc., cellected, 58, 242. The total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery either by carrier or the office was \$10, 177. There have been issued \$68, 354 of domestic and \$8, 904 of foreign money-orders, \$509, 300 have been paid out on domestic money-orders, and \$3, 334 on foreign orders. The amount of orders paid during November, 1877, was \$433, 547, showing an increase for 1878 of \$53, 752. The total recepts of the Money-Order Department for the mouthare \$146, 631. At the postal stations there were \$30, 493 of domestic money-orders issued, and \$4, 200 of foreign orders; \$4, 151 of domestic orders were unid, and \$51.50 foreign orders durjing the month. The report of the Stamp-Department has not yet been made out.

Sons of vernont.

The annual meeting of the Sons of Vermont was held at the Grand Pacific last evening, President Hibbard in the chair. There were about fifty members present.

Tensurer Coburn's report showed the following: Balance last year, \$68, 11; receipts, \$1, 149, 70; expenditures, \$1, 126, 67; on hand Dec. 3, 391, 14. On motion of Norman C. Perkins, the following were appointed to suggest names for officers: L. B. Jameson, John Hutchinson, A. B. Case, H. C. Natt. and L. L. Coburn, the Chair being added. President Hibbard thanked the Association for past honors, and declined are election.

The Committee recommended the following, and they were elected:

President—D. K. Pearsons. Vice-Fresidents—C. B. Lawrence, Norman Willia W. Burnham.

President—D. K. Poarsona.
Vice-Freslocats—C. B. Lawrence, Norman Williams,
S. W. Burnham.
Secretary and librarian—A. D. Hagar.
Trenaster—H. H. Nash.
Excentive Committee—John N. Hills, W. W. Chandler, E. G. Keith, Charles A. Tinker, H. C. Nutt.
On motion of Mr. Sutherland, the Executive Committee were empowered to appoint an auxiliary body of fifteen to aid them in preparing for the banquet, which is to be held about the middle of next month. The co-operation of all the members is desired, in order to make it as great a success as the one last year.

After dectuing to make an assessment of \$1, the Association adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Delevan Peck, Albany; Maj. W. A. Davidson, Denver; James A. Mahon, London, Ont.; Col. W. Il Phillips, Florence, Eas.; Dr. J. P. McCord, Pittsburg; H. A. Combs, Philadelphia; Gebrge it. Campbell, New York; E. S. Cram, Kanass City; H. F. Whitcomb, Milwankee, ... Grund Packfor front—H. H. Duval, New York; W. S. Tarni, Kanass City; H. F. Whitcomb, Milwankee, ... Grund Francisco; A. H. West, Madison; George C. Refs, Necastle, Pa.; John R. Lockwood, New York; J. F. Sadier, Philadelphia, Jalian Turritory; G. W. Ambrose, Omaha; W. Craig, Colorado; Borrama House—H. Hanter, Detcolt, A. J. Beynolfa, Indian Turritory; G. W. Ambrose, Omaha; W. Craig, Colorado; George S. Field, Burfalo; John T. Kyle, Princeton; A. C. Burt, Denver, Col.; James Ciark, Uten. S. Presider, J. P. Becker, Dixon; S. B. Gault, St. Paul.

THE CITY-HALL

The City Treasurer yesterday disbursed bout \$3,000 for current expenses. About \$2,500 was paid out in scrip by the Five cases of searlet fever were reported to the Health Department yesterday, and two of

A draft for \$20,000 was yesterday sent to Now York by City Treasurer Larrabee for the re-demption of revenue warrants, etc. The City-Treasurer yesterday received from the Water Department, \$6, 186; from the City Coltor, \$209; and from the Comptroller, \$810. Permission was yesterday granted to Krib-ben, Sexton & Stoddart to erect a one-story brick foundry, 75 by 100 feet, on Ontario street, near Market, to cost \$2, 200.

Supt. Seavey says that if Mike McDonald is caught selling any liquor he will be promotly arrested. His license has been revoked, and he will receive no more favors than any other salconkeeper. It matters not, the Superintendent says, whether he is sustained by the people or not, he shall do his duty.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

In the contested election case of Paul Hanschanser, Town of Evanston, the proceedings were dismissed in the County Court yesterday. The Committee on Public Charities will row. The visitation is made for the benefit of the new members of the Board, and it cannot fail to be interesting to them.

The idea of forming a "Ring" in the Board under the suspices of the four Democratic members, the object being to control the appoint-ments, has about dropped out of sight. They worked hard to carry their point,—the re-election of the present Committee-Clerk and Warden of the Hospital,—and secured the voice of Meyer and Wheeler, but, falling to get the other two votes, it

Hospital,—and secured the voice or meyer and Wheeler, but, falling to get the other two votes, it may safely be said that the last has been heard of it, unless the Republicans in caucus. Friday fail to agree, which is entirely improbable.

The Committee on Hospitals visited the County Hospital yesterday, and looked the establishment over pretty theoroughly. They found everything to condems except the dinner and bottled beer, and agreed that hereafter the supplies would be received on the spot and all the brills for the same audited at the same time. During their stay they glanced through some of the bills passed on in the past, and found that 200 patients had been consuming 100 gallons of milk a day and 600 dozen eggs per month, which they regarded as a little extravagant. They found, furthermore, that the barrel of brandy sent there in the last days of the "Ring" was little more than half full, and that the \$8 per gallon charged for the stuff was out of all reason. They saw enough to satisfy them that the institution can be run this year at a saving of \$30,000, and that with this saving more benefits will be given to the deserving.

The Executive Committee of the late yellow fever picnic was to have met yesterday afternoon, but a quorum could not be had. If the Committee had met the following statement of receipts and expenditures would have been presented from the Chairman:

Total.

The report shows that the disbursements were, for incidental expenses, \$441, and \$7,000 forwarded to the sufferers, leaving a balance on hand of \$333. The raims for which tickets have been sold have never occurred, nor is there any judication when they will. If this thing goes on in this way—so unsatisfactorily—some one, sooner or later, will come in for censure. The raims ought to have occurred long are, or the money invested in tickets should have been refunded.

abould have been refunded.

Abner Taylor yesterday morning made his second application to the County Clerk to allow him to count the ballots cast at the late election in the First Senatorial District. Mr. Klokke had refused the request already, in the absence of an order of the Court, and, a protest being entered by Mr. Mann for G. S. White, he agreed to take the question under advisement, and to decide what he would do this morning. The objections on the part of Mr. White is that he did not receive notice of the proposite is that the did not receive notice of the proposite dentest in time, and his attorney furthermore contends that the ballots cannot be counted by Mr. Klokke, but must be counted at Springfeld, etc. The County Clerk has no feeling in the matter, and his objections of far have been on the ground that he could do nothing lessily without an order of Court. He is willing that the count should be made, and with cheerfully assist, but he wants to know that he is right before he goes shead.

The CHANGES HE SONDS.

right before he goes shead.

OUNT-HOUSE BONDS.

The canvass of the vote for and against the issuing of the Court-House bonds proceeded yesterday very quietly, and those in attendance anxious to have the bonds issued were cheerful. The official counting displayed the fact that the several judges of election might have been better employed election-day, from the fact that they were, from ignorance or some other cause, entirely unfitted for the duties foisted upon them. So far as the count has been had, the official vote is as follows, by wards: The votes in the column headed blank are those where the ballots read both "for" and

CRIMINAL.

John F. Scanlan, accused of embezzling \$56.80 from E. R. T. Armstrong, will plead be-fore Foote Friday. He is at large under bonds of

A. Palm, instead of being the peaceable and law-abiding citizen his name would indicate, is represented as diametrically the opposite. Jennie Stummer alleges that he threatened to massacre her havband and children. To prevent such a calamity she applied to Justice Hammil yesterday

P. K. Ryan and the six inmates of hi saloon, at the corner of Twenty-afth street and Cottage Grove avenue, who were arrested for gaming by Sergt. Arch and platoon early Sunday gaming by Sergt. Arch and plation early Sanday morning, claim that the arrest was an outrage, at there was no gaming in the house at that time not at any other. They were all discharged by Justice Summerfield after a full hearing of the testimony.

J. V. Jones, a sailor ballasted with liquou and \$60, was decoyed into Maude Kennedy's garden, at 118 Fourth avenue, Monday night, and rolleved of his money. He caused Maude's arrest, and yesterday she was held to the Criminal Contin boads of \$1,000 by Justice Foote, Jones being held in a like amount as witness. She furnished

Dr. J. H. Plecker. of No. 181 Madison street, came into the Madison Street Station last evening in a badly-disordered condition, his person all over mud, his ciothing torn, and his head coveriess. He said that while wading through the mud on Centre avenue between Adams and Jackson streets, he was assaulted by three highwaymen, who threw him down and rifled his pockets. Finding only a cheap watch, they despoiled him of a new silk hat and a case of surgical instruments valued at \$25.

Al Sanders, a well-known colored thief, has At sanders, a well-known colored thier, has a "racket" of his own. In the morning he clothes his legs in tights and a loose pair of overalls. He makes an early call at retail clothing houses to examine pants, and when he steps into a dressing room to try on a pair he sneaks two or three other pairs. The listerfie puts on, one pair over the other, and, after making some slight pretext for not purchasing the pair first selected, he walks off. He played the vame at James Wilde, Jr.'s, clothing house, and got away with three pairs of blue pants. Arrests: Charles Aul, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Sabina Kruezer, of No. 9 Bissell street, about a month are; Abe B. Graham, already charged with the larceny of furniture from a house rented of J. H. Riley, was again charged with larceny as ballee in disposing of a sewing inschine which he bought on time payments from Mrs. J. H. Edmondson, of No. 241 State street; John H. Curtis, caught by the West Madison street police as he was getting away with some ciothing.

which he had sneaked from the residence of E. B. Lincoln, No. 341 West Washington street.

Detectives Scott and Lansing have under arrest Charles A. Anderson, charged with sneaking four coats, two vests, and other articles of ciothing, valued at \$150, from the house of James Bourke, No. 109 State street. Most of the goods were recovered at pawashops and at second-hand stores acout town. The same officers captured, in a room near the corner of Halsted and Monroe streets, Charles Brazier, Edward Watson, and two other equally well-known thieves, who have constituted a gang whose specialty was robbing show-cases. A small quantity of plunder was found in their possession, and one of two silver cornets stoler by them from a show-case in front of Root & Sons music store was found in a pawn-shop. It is thought that a number of similar cases can be fixed upon them.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held Jennie

them from a show-case in front of Root & Sons music store was found in a pawn-shop. It is thought that a number of similar cases can be fixed upon them.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held Jennie Davis and Sam Cohen in \$400 to the Criminal Court for the iarceny of three pairs of shoes from F. Horn; william Beverly, charged with the larceny, as bailee, of \$28 given him by Mrs. C. Smith, to institute suit against the Domestic Sewing-Machine Commany, \$500 to the 13th; El-wood Bishop, complicity with Cornelis Bell in revoling a sailor of \$46, \$100 fine; Cornelis Bell., \$100 fine for disorderly conduct; William Muhlenbrock, saloon-keeper at No. 193 Twelfth street, charged with assualting M. G. Hoffman with a stovespoker, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Bufus R. Freison, larceny of storm-doors from C. F. Remick, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Barker, charged with swindling J. V. Leocq out of \$120 in Hankins' gaming-house, \$500 to the 4th; Richard Smith, colored, and five inmates of his dive, \$100 fine each; John Robinson, a malicious person who was recognized when he asked for lodgings at the Armory as the man who threw two stones through a \$50 plate-glass window at No. 136 Madison street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, \$3,000 to the Criminal Court. John F. Callavhan, the marchant of South Bend, walved examination upon three charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses preferred by F. J. Shay, I. P. Faraum & Co., and M. D. Wells & Co., and was beld in a total of \$4,000 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison held Peter Gunderson in a saloon fight at No. 100 West Erie street; James McLinn. threat to kill his wife, \$500 to keep the peace for six months.

The Twenty-secon I street police are investigating an affair that may, perhaps, result in the death of James Shay, a foreman in Davis & Atxinson's packing houge, and living at No. 1987 Dearborn street, hear Thirty-eight street. Last Saturday evening Shay left home with a clock, which he took for some slight repairs to a jew-eler's on State street, and promised to follow

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Assistant District-Attorney Thomson expected back to-day. The subscriptions for the 4 per cent bonds The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury were: Gold, \$7,000; silver, \$3,000; currency, \$104,000; total, \$114,000.

Special Agent Scribner has gone down to indiana to spend a few days with his family before long to Alaska, where he is to look after the seal-laberies.

The internal-revenue receipts were \$28,562, of which the taxes on whisky yielded \$22,700; to-bacco and cigars, \$4,560; oner. \$1,174; exports, \$60, the latter representing 600 barrels of alcohol.

It was runored that C. Hornaday, the

Cashier Battershall, of the Collector's office, had an attack of coughing and blood-splitting Monday, and was obliged to go home. He was not at the office resterday, but it is noped that his illness will prove only temporary. In 1872 the schooner William Home was fixed \$20 for not reporting at Mackinaw, but the Captain mailed away without settling. The vessel came take port a day or two ago for the first time in six years, and yesterday the amount was collected.

Lighthouse Inspector Miller has been in-structed by the Board to make a claim for damages against the schooner Gallatin, which recently car-ried away the beacon-light at the south end of the breakwater. It is presumed the owners of the vessel will pay the amount claimed, about \$2,000, rather than litigate.

JAMES R. KEENE.

JAMES R. KEENE.

HIS WHEAT PURCHASES IN CHICAGO.

The arrival of Mr. James R. Keene, the millionaire of New York and San Francisco, who came to this city Monday evening to look over the wheat market and the prospects thereof between now and the resumption of navigation next spring, did not produce more than a ripple of excitement on Change. In fact, the effect of his presence was discounted several days ago.

The attendance in Mr. Randolph's bear garden yesserday was a trife sarger than usual. The "Bobs," "Charleys," and "Billies," wno constitute what is known as the Pet Lamb Brigade of the Board, were out in full force, determined to give

seats at the north end of the room. They intro-duced themselves to each other as "Mr. Keene,"
"Mr. Keene of California and New York," and,
on the introduction being received with judicial gravity, some of the gang would let fly a pertinent
"rag" or sharp sally, which was received with shouts of laughter. When the flu was at its hight, the Poet Laurente of the Board—a gentle-man critted with a passion for making funny rnymes on all possible occasion—appeared on the scene, and, following the glorious precedent of hante. Shakspeare, and Virgil, began to sing the following

of his own composition: Jim Keene got here December the first, 600d-by, Jim Fisher, good-by. The first man he met was fittle man Werst, Good-by, Jim Fisher, good-by.

George Rumsey was there and sent up his card, Good by, etc. Good-by, etc.

Good-by, etc.

Good-by, etc. Cond.by of all very well, nt Fisher and I will buy all they sell.

We've got a man, if they kick or squeal, Good-by, etc. That wit show them to settle the deal, Good-by, etc.

if they don't may their differences, you bet your life, Good-by, etc. We a sest attile Marble to get out his knife, Good-by, etc. Put up the price and you'll see how, Good-by, etc. You is find your maten in Asa Dow. Good-by, etc.

You've bought ten millions at eighty-four, Good-by, etc. But you'll have to buy ten millions more,

Put un the price another cent, Good-by, etc. Tucan buy a bundle of Hutch and Kent, Good-by, etc. Don't ship the wheat, but keep it here, Good-by, etc. Will have you broge in less than a year, Good-by, etc.

Why don't you take a hand in pork, won't take you long to get back to New York,

Good-by, etc.

As the scalping Tronbadour sang each line, the lambs joined in the chorus, and "Good-by, Jim Fisher, good-by," resonated high shove the din in the wheat and corn pits. There was a rush of the unemployed bulls and bears to the scene of the concert, and the prospects were that a good old-fashioned crush would be inaugurated. "When the cat's away the mice will play." President Fairbank came around at the conclusion of the dilty, and it was more than funny to see the rapidity with which the lambs put an end to their rambols. The party retired to a quiet corner, and the Bobs, and Charleys, and Billies industriously began to fecure out the profits on several suppositious transactions.

BUYING ALL THE WHEAT HE CAN PAY POR.

Nonody seemed to have any objection to Mr. Keone
BUTING ALL THE WHEAT HE CAN PAY POR.
There are about the and one-half million bushels of No. 2 spring in the elevators here, and 1.500.000 bushels is Milwaukee. The receipts are about 100,000 bushels porday. If Mr. Keone and his friends contensplate runshing a certaer, they would be obliged to purchase all the cash wheat that will arrive in this city during the next two months, and then go long on December and January options to the extent of twenty or twenty-live millions. Such a combination is not possible. The impression generally prevailed, and it is doubtless, the true one, that Mr. Keene and his friends regard wheat at the present prices as the cheapest property in the market, and that the investment will be predegive of a large profit at the opening of navigationnext spring. This view is strengthened by the fact that the combination borrowed in New York Sa.600, 600 for seven unouths at the rate of 5 per cent. Wheat was \$401 cent higher, but the volume of business was comparatively light.

The nearest thing to an interview with Mr. Keene, who has a profound dislike for reporters and all their works, was talk with

MR. It E FISHER,
one of the brokers; after several ineffectual attempts to get the eart of the periodial. Mr. Fisher was at his office, and the reporter applied to him for intelligence as to where and when, if such a thing were in the range of bossibilities, Mr. Keene might be seen for both for the principal. Mr. Fisher was at his office, and the reporters, and it will be perfectly useless to attempt to see him. "Can you tell me, Mt. Fisher, anything in reference to his visit here at this time, his reported heavy purchases, and swetcher the scheme is one in the interest of an alleged corner, or anything of the sort, as Mr. Keene keep his own counsel, and his brokers imply act undes incorner, or anything of the sort, as Mr. Keene keep his own counsel, and his brokers imply at undes instructions."

"Ton think it would be entirely useless for me to a "You think it would be entirely useless for me to attempt to see him?".
"I do. He is much annoyed at the publicity already given to his own private business, and declares positively that he will not see one of you

already given to his own private business, and declares positively that he will not see one of you gentlemen of the press."

"May it be the will not see one of you gentlemen of the press."

"May it be the press."

"What it is the press."

"What foundation he has for the faith that is in him in regard to this possible rase of wheat."

"As I said before. Mr. Keene keeps his own conneel. In a general way, I may say it is thought there will be a considerable export business, and that wheat will accordingly be in great demand."

Further than that Mr. Fisher said not.

WHAT KEENE SAYS.

James R. Keene was seen personally later in the day, and in reply to say inquiry discisimed all intention of running a center in wheat. He has purchased about 4, 000,000 bushels of the grain, paying case therefor, which would require about \$35,000,000. He has paid from 80 to 85 cents per oushel, and intenus to store his grain and wait for better times. He stated to the reporter that he had a certain amount of money to invest, and accordingly bought wheat, thinking that to be a better investment than the stock market. Mr. Keene emphatically denied that he was interested in any special movement in wheat, and reiterated his former statement that he had invested his money in wheat because he thought it was safe, and intended to hold the grain until spring.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

GETTING INTO RUNNING ORDER.

The Sheriff's office was all chass yesterday, the new inexperienced men not having gotten the hang of things yet. Mr. Hoffmann was on hand trying to straighten out things, but it was all in vain. In the first place, an order had been posted on the outside door prohibiting smoking in the office, and individuals persisting in paying no attention to it were summarily dealt with. An attorney roshed in with his "clear Havana" and was boanced, and a reporter followed, who was given an article not quite so clear, and also the privilege of smoking it, and he was unmolested, which an article not quite so clear, and also the privilege of smoking it, and he was unmolested, which served to stir up the wrath of some and to cause comment. But all this was a side issue, and very little need be said about it. The real issue was the desire of those having business with the office to know whether they could be accommodated or not. The Sheriff spared no pains to give satisfaction, but the facts were, his men being new, he could do but little, and the grumblings were very natural; but all cause for them will be wiped out in a day or two, or as soon as he can get the raw recruits well drilled.

About 9 o'clock the Sheriff called his Deputies together and spoke to them in private as to their duties, his object being to the better prepare them for the work before them. He reviewed the law governing decrees, executions, summones, etc., and notified them to report promptly at 9 o'clock every morning, so as to be ready to go to work at 10 o'clock, and to serve any papers which might have come in. He went on to say that they expected to be on duty from 9 s. m. to 5 p. m. each day, and that the office would always be open until 6 p. m. each day, except Saturday, when it would close at 3 p. m., with a Deputy and clerk always in attendance. The Deputies should understand, that the defendants as well as plaintiffs in all cases had rigats, and those who were unfortunate in business should be treated humanely, because they deserved commisseration and respect. He urged that Deputies should remember that gentlemanly deportment and courtesy were always two of the main requisites in a competent officer, and that the should remember that gentlemanly deportment and courtesy were always two of the main requisites in a competent officer, and that the should remember the to-operation of his Deputies, and hawyers offering to pay or bribe them by tilegal fees would be prompily dealt with if discovered or reported. Honesty is the beat policy. Was a maxim, he said, that all should remember, Deputies as well as altorage, lat served to stir up the wrath of some and to cause

circular form and handed them:

It is expected that all Balliffs will so conduct themselves as to add dignity and respect to their position. It is a series of the series

capeters to be the judges of the qualification of jures on special renires placed in their hands. They can excuse no man from jury service. They are expected it cases of special renires to summon busines men. They must take no expense. The must not select men who desire to be placed on Judge Professional jurous will not be tolerated by this similation of the control of the professional jurous will not be tolerated by this similation of the professional purous will not be tolerated by this similation of the profession of the prof

Superior Courts, the Hailing will make their return to Bailing H. H. Scharenourg, who is duly authorized in the premises.

After the reading, Sheriff Hoffmann expatiated at some length upon the law governing the office, and gave some wholesome advice to his auditors, which they seemed to listen to attentively.

At the close of business everything was running smoothly in the office, yet there were many compisaints against the late administration. Those in charge of the desks were claiming that most of the furniture had been gotten away with. If there ever had been any, and that things were not as they ought to be, while the kickers on the outside, of whom their were many, were equally loud in their complaints, which were too numerous to detail. They charged against Kern that he went to Waukegan to urge upon Judge McAllister not to recommend the reappointment of Cooper and Dunnam, and also detailed what promises and assurances Sheriff Hoffmann had made to them the last lew days, guaranteeing them places at the end of the month, and also that he would remove certain persons to make room for them. The Sheriff will, no doubt, make some removals,—does not deny that he contemplates such a move,—but those loudest in demanding such a course are likely to profit very little by the carrying out of the scheme.

THE COOKS' BALL.

BRILLIANT AREAT OF GASTBONOMIC PIRE-WORKS.

He whose stomach is his god would have thought isplay made last night at the second annual bal and banquet of the "Meat-Cooks", Pastry-Cooks', and Confectioners' Cosmopolitan Association," given at Uhlich's Hall, corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets. Of all the displays of the kind, whether public or private, that have ever been given in this city, last night's exhibition or the whether paonic or private, that have ever been given in this city, last night's exhibition of the skill and taste of the professors of the art of cooking was the finest, the variety of preparations was the greatest, and the appearance the most inviting. Ever since the inst annual festivity given by the Association the cooks who constitute the membership have stirred up their ambitious energies and racked their powers of invention to get up something that should eclipse all former efforts, and throw the devices of their rival associates in the shade. The result was worthy of the time and attention that have been naid to the event. To attempt a minute description of all that was to be seen would be the most consummate foily, and to recognize in the exhibition the articles named in the bill-of-fare would require a knowledge of idiomatic language and epicurean discernment possessed only by the most favored linguists and most cultivated and fastidious gourmands of the present ert. For instance, who could recognize in a "Port Russiques, d'Assortiments Artistiques Calinaire" a miniature rustic bridge formed of huge "slabs" of pressed meats, with railings of symmetrical sansage, and posts of pressed meats surmounted each with a miniature street lamp, in which burned the purest of listle white war candles, the whole crossing a noord of

street laing, in which burned the purest of little white wax candles, the whole crossing a pond of jelly, in whice fosted gracefully geese, ducks, and fishes, all apparently in the full enjoyment of little, health, and happiness? Who would imagine that such a name contemplated a garden scene in which little pigs with their natural appurtenances of halt, eyes, and ears; turkey's en plumage, and apparently ready to goobile and walk away; a little laim with its natural covering of wood, and desirous of bleating over its impending fate; and other alive-looking articles of food, aurrounded the "pont rustiques" in delicious profusion? It may be said that the Gardner House cook did so imagine and believe. Who would think that "The Country Musician" meant a fantastically appareled little roast pig seated on a block of pressed meat, holding in his left paw a violin, in his right paw a bow, and BENT ON PLATING "WHOA, RIMMA" from music arranged before him? What contortion of the imagination could lend one to see in "The Antelope's Last Moments" an antelope, life-like in its covering of hide and hair, kneeling in the throes of death from the wound of an arrow that had pisteed its side, its artificial eves looking volumes of agony, and its tongue hanging from its mouth? The "Castle of Pressed Corn Beef" (from the Grand Pacific) was a structure about four feet long, two feet wice, and two feet high, with a slanting roof and tall tower, all bailt of corned-beef, sliced meat, and roasts and bools of beef, corned beef, and game, the whole containing 400 pounds of meats. There was a "Polar Bear in Arctic Regions," represented by a young bear covered with an artificial pelt of the whitest wool, and standing on a cake of mock ice. Then there was a stand of game, au naturel; from the Brevoort House, "qualis, squirrels, ducks, etc., all appearing as in their wild scale of nature, and very represented with apyramid of game, A. Booth with a pyramid so game feathered and unfataliered; pyramids, towers, stands of althins, of high arrang

CORRESPONDENCE. THE NEVADA HOTEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Cuicago, Dec. 3.—Your lesue of Sunday last

Curcaso, Dec. 3.—Your issue of Sunday last contained the statement that the Nevada Hotel was about to be form down to make way for a fine business block. I am the owner of the Nevada Hotel building and lessee of the ground, and have recently executed a new lesse for the ground, dating from Nov. I, and have no intention of closing up the house. Yours traly, Tuonas Kendrick.

It was at woodstock.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Will you kindly make a correction in the report of the Baptist ministers meeting held yesterday. I am reported as having said that "the Baptists maintained in Montreal the largest Theological Seminary in the world, in which there are over one hundred students preparing for the ministry." My remarks were in reference to the Baptist Institute at Woodstock,

SUBURBAN.

A correspondence is in progress between the Smithsonian Institution and Mr. W. H. Ballou, of the Zoological Department of the Museum of the University, in reference to a portrait of the late Prof. Joseph Henry. Mr. Henry Weck's original and nearly life-sure crayon portrait is offered the Museum through the agency of the Smithsonian for \$100. Conies of this portrait have been soid to various colleges at \$150. Prof. Henry was one of the founders of the University Museum, and during the entire period of its existence has donated liberally to it. The purchase of the portrait will serve as a proper tribute to his many generous acts. A subscription has been opened by Mr. Ballou under favorable encouragement.

Quietly at 6 o'clock last night, in the presence of a large-number of feriends, Miss Anna Geducy, daughter of M. A. Gedney, Esq., was united in marriage to James V. Kline, son of S. V. Kline, of the Village Trustees. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's parcets, and was performed by the Rev. R. M.-Hatfield, D. D. After the ceremony, a wedding supper was served. By the \$230 evening train the newly married the ceremony, a wedding supper was served. By the 9:30 evening train the newly married couple departed for a Wisconsin trip. The presents were numerous and valuable.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 8.—O. J. Bailey, of Peoris Ill., was in this city Monday looking after the interest of the Ætna insurance Company o Hartford, Conn., which is largely interested in anything except to get a chain of eviden ing a good case for his clients. The Board are ing a good case for his clients. The Board are still determined to resist the payment of the amount due the bondholders. The county have employed Stevenson & Ewing, of Bluomington, Ill., to represent them in the United States Court in the mandamus proceedings against them. Strange to say, the vote stands seven Democrats for repudiation, and five Republicans and one Democrat against repudiation. The aspect now presented looks as if there would be a very bitter fight between the present Board and the bondholders.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—In your journal of the 27th many gallons of water per twenty-four hour are required to run a steam-engine of may horse-power.

From practice it would appear that about twenty-six cubic inches of cold water for condensing should be used for each cubic foot of the capacity of the cylinder. We may infer from observation that the engines commonly in use require about four gallons of cold water per minute for each horse-power. Consequently, a fitty horse-power engine will require 288,000 gallons of water per twenty-four hours.

MECHANIC'S CALCULATOR. are required to run a steam-engine of fifty

THE BEST CUP OF COFFEE, Mr. E. D. Bangs, of Galesburg, Ill., has some-what simplified the "National Coffee-Pot." and effects substantially as good results in a cheaper form. It condenses and utilizes the volatile aroms or essence which imparts to a good cap of coffee its delicious flavor. The coffee can be prepared in it for use much quicker than in the "National." it for use much quicker than in the "National," The Galesburg Republican thus describes the "Perfect Condenser": "The coffee berry is browned, ground, mixed, and put in in the usual way. Another not is made to fit on top of the one holding the coffee, with an extension telescoped to the bottom of the lower pot, and the upper pot is filled with cold water. (No cover is needed on the upper vessel.) The result is, that all the steam rising from the boiling coffee underneath is condensed, and goes back in liquid form, thus returning to the boverage all in erich aroma, and giving to even the common varieties of coffee that delicious taste secured only from Mocha, by the most careful preparation in the pot in general use, and from old Java by filtration."

A GAIN FOR MINNEAPOLIS. A GAIN FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

In January of this year the firm of Miller Bros. & Keep, jobbers of hardware and outlery at No. 10

Lake street, was dissolved, and in July the stock was purchased by Mr. A. R. Miller, the senior partner. He is now removing that stock to Minneapolis, Minn., in which place he will go into the jobbing trade, continuing the business which was carried on by him here for so many years. The firm has hear in aristance since 1857, and during

carried on by him here for so many years. The firm has been in existence since 1857, and during that period has won for itself a high standing for honesty, enterprise, and fair dualing among the business houses of Chicago and the West. The citizens of Minneapolis are to be congratulated at the establishment in their midst of a business conducted by a gratieman who possesses such rare qualifications for the work, while the merchants of Chicago will view with regret the departure of one of their most esteemed members.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is a good MARRIAGES.

POLMYER-KANKIN-On the 3d inst., at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, by the Rev. Canon Knowles. William R. Polmyer and Mrs. Emms Davis Hankin.

EF Baltimore, New Orleans, and Terra Haute (Ind.)

Dapers please coops.

STEVENS-Tuesday morning, Dec. 3, at No. 479
West Madison-st., Mary M., wife of J. Stillman Stevens, aged 41 yers.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock p. m., from
residence. Friends lavited without further notice.
WHIPPLE-At the residence of her son, R. M.
Whipple, 542 Michigan-av., Mrs. Lucy Whipple,
aged 75 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
LAWSON-In this city, Dec. 2, Charles H. Lawson,
aged 35 years.
The remains will be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

ermeni.

3F Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FLOOD—Dec. 3, of convuisions, Rachel E. Flood, infant daughter of Alfred L. and Annie J. Flood, aged 2 Funeral from residence, 599 Throop-st., at 12 m. to-ay. Friends of the family invited. SMEAD—in this city, Dec. 2, 1878, Anna E., only hild of Ella M. and E. M. Smead, aged 23 months and child or Elia St. and R. M. Shrein, agree 25 months and 11 days.

Puneral from No. 213 Walnut-st., to-day (Dec. 4) at 11 o'clock a. m., to Graceland for interment.

DKIESSLEYN—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3, Cather-ine Maria, wife of Charles L. Driessicia, stenographer, acred do years and 6 months.

Funeral from residence, 63 Park-av.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EXECU-tive Committee of the Illinois Press Association Friday at 10 a. m., at the office of S. P. Rounds, 173 Illinois, to make arrangements for the annual

THE PRAYER-MEETING HELD AT 150 MADISON at. to-day from 12 to 12:45 will be conducted by George D. Elderkin. HAIR GOODS,

MRS. HATTIE M. HUILE'S HAIR STORE. Best place in 'Chicago for HAIR Goods, Gestamer Waves a spe-cialty. 40 kl. Mon roc. Palmer fionse, or 270 W. Madjorsi. Catalogues free, Mme. Demorest's Patterna. Wholesale & Retail, Send for price list, Goods sent C. G. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTI FORM," Wigs made to order and warranted 292 w. Madison St., Chicago. DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED at trifling exposing Expressed LAIN. 80 Dearther Medical Chief West Madison and CONFECTIONERY.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAN. T. WILLT'S Por Trunks, Satchels, Bags &c., It will pay, No., 144 State-at. ORNAMENTAL GLASS. CORNER GLIRTON & JACKSON STS. CHICAGO

AQUARIUM. FRENCH Something New! Decidedly Free AQUARIUMS to 56 each. For cale by ... By Each By ... By Each By ... By Each Martinon-st.

ARTISTIC METAL WORK BRONZES

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have a stock of Bronzes and other artistic metal work, selected during the season of the French Exposition, including many masterpieces of metal sculpture, and a great variety of decorative articles, such as sconces, mirrors, candlesticks, brackets, and

the like. An entire floor, is devoted to the display of the collection, which includes many small articles of moderate price. TIFFANY & CO.'S "Blue Book" for 1878-9, containing lists of articles for presents, with prices, is sent to any address on

UNIONSQUARE NEW YORK

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Fourteen Hundred CASES OF Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY GLASSWARE A full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware. Also, C. C. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, ampa. Chimneya, Bunners, Giass Sen. Goblett, Translers, Pitchers, Motto Cups and Sancorn, Vasas, Tollers, Pitchers, Motto Cups and Sancorn, Vasas, Tollers,

FURNITURE General Merchandise, &c., at Auction, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners SPECIAL

Holiday Goods Sale PRIDAY, DBC. 6, 9:30 A. M.

By H. FRIEDMAN, ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF Crockery, Glassware, & Imported Fancy Good

Attend this Sale for Bargains! BO CRATES OF CROCKERY W. G. & C.C. (open late).
BU CASES OF ROCK & YELLOW WARE (open late).
BO BRIS CLASSIFICATION (CICMP TOP.).
SO CRITES AROAND CHIMNEYS.
300 LAMPS, ASSORTED.

At 12 o'clock, sharp Another Large Assortment of Imported Holiday Pancy Goods and Toys! Elegant Vases and Sulley Sets,
Chine tops and Saucers and Emp.
Large Variety of China and Lava Goods
of all kinds,

Extra Large Lipe of Bolls liso Other Goods too numerous to mention, Suitable for the HOLIDAY TRADE. Goods Packed for Country Buyers. G. W. BECKPORD, Apety.

By D. D. STARR & CO., 84 and 85 Randolph-a. Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 9:30 a. m., FURNITURE And Housefurnishing Goods.
Carpeta, Stoves, Office Deska Secretary and Postmacs, Blanketa, Pillows, Boisters, Oll Cloins, Chroma,
and General Merchandise.

U. D. STARK & CO., Auctiones

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday Morning, Dec. 6, at 9:30 o'clock. IMMENSE LAYOUT. New Parlor Suits,

New Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., &c. A full line Carreta. Cooking, Heating, and Parior Stores, Ceneral Hoss-hold Goods, Blankets, Comforters, &c., &c. Chromo-Crockery and Glassware. Ceneral Merchandia. ELISON, POMEROY & CU., Austhoners. By T. E. STACY,

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of the two-story and basement bons; s SEDGWICK-ST., NEAR WEBSTER-AV., on FRIDAY. Dec. a at 10 o'clock a m., consisting Parlor Suit, Essy Chaire, Plano, Stool, and Core, Mantel Mirror, Marble-top Tanlos, Lice Core the Lambrequing Engravings, Mantel Ornamen Marble-top and Wood Carpets, Ruzz, Gas Fature, Fine Cockin Range, Parlor Stove, China, Grekery, and Gamera, D. LONG, Selesman.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, PARLOR SETS,

Riegant Rasy Chairs, Barest Rockers, Market Tor Chamber Seta, Centre Line Extension Tables, Lounse's Bookcases, Office Ucaks, Bodiscade, Surcast, all kins of Springs, Hankets, Conforts, Pillews and Mattree Bressels and Other Cappets'-Heating and Cook sport, WM, MOOREHOUSE 6 CU., Auctioneers By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionomy and Real Estate Aprolance 170 and 175 Handoloh-M.

Chicago Mercantile Agency,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Custom-Made Clothing,
Shirts, Drawers, Gloves,
Hats, Furs, Knit Goods, Etc.,
THURSDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. THURSDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. BUTTERS' AUCTION HOUSE, 179 & 178 ALL.
DOLPH-ST. LANGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

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ONE \$1.0 VERY DESIRABLE

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ONE CASE \$1.00! an A REDUCTION OF TO

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DESIRABLE This is the BEST will be offered this goods cannot be rep we offer them at. Field,

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present, of NEW M. SALT at 90c per b to suit. ELKINS, WH MISCELLA \$3,800

A RARE C BUSINESS

WE NO That the FAR-AWAY MOS Twain's "Innocents Abroad, Baxaar at 213 State-at. There of Turkish Fancy Goods, aiso eries, all of the finest quality, keep open for a short time. Us

Pine Spectacles suited to all ples. Opera and Field Gia opes. Barometers, &c.

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